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# THE CHINA PRESS

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## POLITICAL PLOT IN COUNTERFEIT CASE, MR. RICE CHARGES

### Government Scheme to Get Hold of Famous Rebel, Says Lawyer

### OLD ACCUSATION

### Chief Prisoner Well-to-Do; Had No Reason to Commit Fraud

Sensational hints that have been lurking in the background of the counterfeiting case in the Mixed Court were dragged out into the light yesterday and stated bluntly by Mr. J. W. Rice, attorney for the two accused. The men are Tsen Dah-pen and Moo Toong-hai, charged with counterfeiting Hupeh government bank notes. Mr. G. D. Musso is prosecuting the case for the Chinese Government.

Until yesterday nothing was said in court to give the information that the men were rebels, but reporters from the Chinese press crowded the benches of the court during the hearings and they referred to the first accused as a famous rebel.

The defense started its side of the case yesterday. Here are a few of the things Mr. Rice told the court in outlining his case for the prisoners:

It was claimed that the whole charge was fabricated.

He said that the government first asked for a warrant for the accused in the latter part of 1913 on a charge of plotting against the government.

Since then, Mr. Rice said, there had been a number of warrants asked for on the Hupeh counterfeiting charge, one of which was dated prior to the time of the crime charged in the present indictment.

Assassins hired by a government detective tried to kill the first accused in his home last month, he said.

The principal witness for the government—a convict brought from Nanking—was found with $103 in his possession and was going to court with his guard without handcuffs.

Mr. Perkins, the American assessor, and Magistrate Waung were on the bench. In his statement Mr. Rice said:

"I will prove by witnesses that these men are respectable, that they had means, and were therefore without any motive for passing counterfeit notes. Both defendants are well educated. Tsen Dah-pen was an editor in Hankow. There he married a teacher in an industrial school. The parents of both are well-to-do.

"On December 5 an attempt was made to assassinate Tsen at his home in Frenchtown. At 9 o'clock in the morning three men came to his door, pushed by the servant who tried to stop them, fired three shots at the servant and started upstairs. They were repulsed and fled. On January 5 one of the assailants was arrested by the French police. He gave evidence in the French court this morning. We will show that this man claimed to have been hired by a Chinese government detective named Loh and was sent there to kill Tsen.

"The French police arrested Zung Chee, principal witness for the prosecution, while he was passing through the Concession with his guard. When the French police searched Zung they found $103 in his possession. He was not handcuffed, though when he entered the witness box in this court he was carefully manacled as if to show the Settlement tribunal what religious care was being taken to guard him.

"I furthermore ask the court to take judicial notice of this fact: Two prisoners have already been handed over to the Chinese authorities on this charge of counterfeiting Hupeh bank notes. One of these was shot. The other, who was declared to be a Chinese detective, got a sentence of one year in prison."

Mr. Rice then called the French police officer who had arrested the government witness referred to. The policeman said that his attention was

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## *Peking Doubts Kweichow's Loyalty; Province Demands Cancellation of Monarchy*

### New Administrators in Yunnan Advise Expedition Be Held Back; Chang Hsun Commands, Is Report

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Peking, January 10.—Little reliable information is reaching Peking from the South. Interest at present centers on the attitude of Kweichow, which is regarded as being of very doubtful loyalty.

The Central Government has not published the telegram received from the Civil Governor of Kweichow, but the reply of the Tsanchengyuan indicates that, in addition to merely suggesting that the question of the form of the State should be reconsidered by a Citizens Convention, the Governor of Kweichow proposed that the monarchy should be immediately cancelled by Yuan Shih-k'ai.

The reply made by the Tsanchengyuan, which is very lengthy, emphasises that it is impossible to cancel the restoration of the monarchy, which is a *fait accompli*. Moreover, re-consideration of the matter by a Citizens Convention is out of the question, because the citizens representatives who voted for the monarchy were elected by the successful candidates at the primary elections for the Citizens Convention. Therefore, the two bodies are practically the same.

A Mandate appoints General Wang Tsang-yuan Chiangchun of Hupeh, in succession to Chang Hsi-luan. General Wang Tsang-yuan is an old follower of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Chinese reports state that General Chang Tzu-tseng and General Liu Chi-wu, who were recently appointed acting Chiangchun and Civil Governor of Yunnan respectively, have secretly wired to the Government, accepting the appointments and saying that they will do their utmost to effect a peaceful solution of the present trouble. They request the Central Government, meanwhile, to station troops on the Szechuen-Yunnan border, but not to permit any to enter Yunnan.

**Chengtu Officials Loyal**

Chengtu, January 8.—The Governor and leading officials are all perfectly loyal to Yuan Shih-k'ai and insinuations otherwise are only made to foment mistrust. There is no possibility of a successful rising in this neighborhood.

Western and southern Szechuen are being closely watched.

Hongkong, January 10.—An armed band of forty, led by two English-speaking Chinese, masquerading as revolutionaries, at 7.30 on the evening of the 5th attacked the Kaicheung Customs station, between Saicheung and Yintin. They seized Mr. Hyatt, a British subject in charge of the station and compelled him to give up all his belongings, including his clothes and $80.

When the looting was completed, they threatened to burn the station, consisting of a matshed erection, which threat, however, they did not carry out. The marauders cautioned Mr. Hyatt, under penalty of death, not to communicate the raid or transmit information to the neighboring stations.

**Lifayuan Wants Haste**

*Ostasiatische Lloyd*

Peking, January 10.—Prince Pu Lun, chairman of the Lifayuan, has again submitted a memorial to President Yuan Shih-k'ai, urging the enthronement. The Government will soon give formal orders to the Bureau of Ceremonies to fix the date for the enthronement. An amnesty for criminals is planned on the occasion of the enthronement.

**Three Navy Sections**

The Peking Gazette says that the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy has divided the maritime provinces into three naval sections. The first section extends from the Yalu River to Kuantai, with headquarters of the Navy at Chinwangtao: the second section from Kuantai to Shantao with the headquarters at Chingmintao: and the third section from Shantao to

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## Starving Polish Peasants Search for Salt Amid Ruins

The lack of most of the necessities of life in war-ridden Poland is shown in the accompanying picture, which shows a group of Polish peasants scratching amid the ruins of a warehouse at Brest-Litovsk for salt.

According to recent reports from Poland, starvation of most of the populace is imminent unless aid is quickly rendered.

## GERMANS PROMISE WARNING BEFORE SINKING TRADERS

### Non-Combatants of Any Character Will Get Notice of Attack

### SAFETY ASSURED

### Will See People on Way To Port Before Destroying Vessels

### OFFER INDEMNITY

### Propose Compensation for American Lives Lost With Lusitania

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Washington, January 9.—The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, has presented Secretary of State Lansing with Germany's proposal to pay an indemnity for the American subjects lost through the sinking of the Lusitania. Count Bernstorff gave an assurance that German submarines in the Mediterranean would not attack non-combatant ships of any character without warning.

Germany's Note regarding the sinking of the American ship William Frye promises to assure non-combatants a place of safety before a prize is sunk, except when conditions afford an absolute certainty that the boats will reach port.

The assurances given by Germany regarding the Mediterranean affect liners, freighters and tramp steamers. Previous assurances concerning the North Sea only applied to passenger liners, Germany assuming that there would be no American subjects on board other vessels there.

It is stated that the last Note from America arising from the controversy due to the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona gave identical assurances. Germany has also agreed with the United States that small boats are not under all circumstances places of safety for the passengers of a ship which is about to be torpedoed.

Baron Zwiedinek, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, has informally called the attention of Secretary of State Lansing to the guns on the Italian steamer Guiseppe Verdi. It is understood that he wishes to ascertain what action, if any, the United States, as a neutral, considered it would take.

## YOUNGSTOWN IS LOOTED BY RIOTOUS STRIKERS

### Authorities Blow Up Bridge To Isolate Them; Call Troops Out; $1,000,000 Damage

*Reuter's Service*

Youngstown (Ohio), January 8.—A serious strike has given rise to rioting here, in which three persons have been killed and 19 wounded up to the present. The strikers, who are employees of the steel works in East Youngstown, began by setting fire to six blocks of buildings. Wholesale looting followed.

The situation became so serious that the authorities decided to blow up the bridge connecting East Youngstown with Youngstown, in order to prevent the strikers crossing the river.

A number of the strikers, who got drunk on stolen whiskey, seized 500 lbs. of dynamite, with which they blew up several buildings. They are now threatening to destroy the residential section of the town.

Troops have been summoned to assist in the reinstatement of order. Numerous arrests have been made.

New York, January 9.—Three regiments are maintaining order at Youngstown, Ohio. The loss caused by the damage done by the strikers is estimated at over G.$1,000,000.

### MANILA CARNIVAL

Mr. Adolph Spitzel who is visiting in Shanghai especially in the interest of the Manila Carnival will be glad to answer any questions regarding the trip or the entertainment program prepared for visitors from Shanghai. He is stopping at the Astor House Hotel.

## SUBMARINE SHELLS PERA ARSENAL; CAUSES PANIC

### British Underwater Craft, In Raid in Golden Horn, Does Considerable Damage

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 8.—A telegram from Constantinople received in Athens states that a British submarine from the Sea of Marmora made its way into the Golden Horn and attacked the arsenal at Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, doing considerable damage and causing a panic.

### YUAN'S PHOTO TORN UP

A large photograph of Yuan Shih-k'ai exhibited in front of the shop of a Chinese photographer on Nanking road was torn up by an irate Republican yesterday. The man escaped.

## *S.H. Abbass Is Jailed For Fifteen Years; Son Is Sentenced to Two*

### *Had Dealt in Arms for Rebels In India, Ceylon And Straits Settlements*

S. H. and O. Abbass, convicted in the British Supreme Court last week of enemy trading, were sentenced to prison yesterday by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, judge. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, crown advocate, prosecuted the case and Mr. Francis Ellis appeared for the defense. A large crowd filled the courtroom to hear the sentence.

S. H. Abbass, the father, was sentenced to 15 years at hard labor and the son to 2 years.

In passing sentence on the elder prisoner, his Lordship said:

You, Sidmond Hay Abbass, have been convicted of an offence under article 50 of the Regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Act and the jury have found that you committed acts calculated to be prejudicial to the defence of the realm. The nature of the acts is the supply of arms and ammunition to the enemies of your country.

The evidence shows that you were engaged with others in purveying to them 15,000 rifles, 1,000 revolvers and about a million and a half rounds of ammunition; the evidence also shows that those who acquired these arms and this ammunition proposed to deliver it in India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements with a view to their use in rebellion against the British Government.

Fortunately for you, I do not think you deliberately intended to create an outbreak, but you allowed an utterly despicable desire for gain to overcome the sentiments of loyalty to your country which ought to have inspired you, and which, whatever your origin, were due to a country under whose government you were born, which had protected you, and under whose protection you carried on a profitable business. The nature of your offence is such that it was impossible, when once the facts were established, for the jury to come to any other conclusion than that it was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy.

The sentence allowed is death or such other lesser penalty as the Court may think fit. I sentence you to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for fifteen years.

Addressing the other prisoner, his Lordship said—You, Oswald Abbass, have been convicted of aiding and abetting your father in the commission of the offence for which he has been convicted. There is nothing to show that you were a party to the commission of the offence, but it is clear that after it had been committed you aided and abetted the other prisoner by assisting him in obtaining the price of his villainy.

I shall pass on you what would in ordinary times be the severest penalty which the law allows, though under the Defence of the Realm Act you appear to be liable to a heavier punishment. You will be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for two years.

## BATTLESHIP EDWARD VII STRIKING MINE, IS SUNK

### Entire Crew Saved; Only Two Injured; Dutch Will Intern Submarine's Company

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 9.—It is officially announced that the battleship King Edward VII (16,350 tons; crew of 825; four 12-inch, four 9.2-inch and ten 6-inch guns; completed 1904) struck a mine and, owing to the heavy sea running at the time, had to be abandoned. She sank shortly afterwards. The crew were taken off without loss of life, only two men being injured.

Cettinje, January 8.—An Italian steamer from Brindisi, with supplies and 425 Montenegrin recruits from America, struck a mine yesterday, near San Giovanni di Medua and sank immediately, 200 of the passengers perishing.

Amsterdam, January 8.—The Dutch Government has decided under the Hague Convention to intern the crew of the British submarine which was rescued by the Noord Brabant, on the 7th. This step had been thought unlikely, as they are sailors in distress.

The submarine was only sighted by the Dutch cruiser Noord Brabant ten hours after it had sprung a leak through running on to a shoal.

The Hague, January 7.—An official communique states: The Noord Brabant met the submarine outside territorial waters, making signals of distress.

### Mail Notices

**For Japan:**
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Jan. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru Jan. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 18
**For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—**
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29
**For Europe, via Suez:—**
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Jan. 22
Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir Jan. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Jan. 24

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of December 12 was due at Hongkong on January 10, and here on January 14. Left Saigon on January 8 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

The French mail of December 26 is due at Hongkong on January 24, and here on January 27. Left Port Said on December 31, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip.)

The Canadian mail of January 1 is due at Yokohama on January 15 and here on January 20. Left Vancouver on January 1, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The English mail of December 3 is due here tomorrow, January 12. Left Hongkong on Sunday per P. and O. s.s. Nellore.

## *U.S. Has An Affidavit Persia Wasn't Warned*

### *Consul Cables Testimony Of Twenty People Torpedo Was First Intimation*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 8.—The American Consul at Alexandria has cabled to his Government that Mr. Grant, the manager of the Vacuum Oil Co. and twenty others have sworn an affidavit that no warning was given to the s.s. Persia before she was torpedoed.

The Norwegian steamer Bonheur (1,158 tons) has been sunk. The crew have been landed.

Washington, January 9.—Count Bernstorff has told Secretary of State Lansing that Germany had heard of the sinking of the P. and O. Persia only through the newspapers.

## STOPFORD ASKS INQUIRY INTO SUVLA OPERATIONS

### Unlikely, If Granted, To Be Carried Out Until After War Is Ended

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 7.—The Pall Mall Gazette understands that General Sir F. W. Stopford has asked the War Office for an enquiry into the operations at Suvla Bay. It is believed that such an inquiry, if granted, will not be held till after the war.

### MR. BOWLES WITHDRAWS

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 8.—Mr. Gibson Bowles has withdrawn his candidature in the bye-election at St. George's, Hanover Square, in view of the nomination by the Conservative party of so distinguished a candidate as Sir George Reid, the late High Commissioner for Australia.

## *Peninsula of Gallipoli Completely Evacuated*

### *Only One Britisher Wounded In Difficult Operation; No French Casualties*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 9.—The Peninsula of Gallipoli has been completely evacuated. An official communique states:—General Monro reports that the complete evacuation of Gallipoli has been successfully carried out. All the guns and howitzers were got away, except 17 worn-out guns, which were blown up before we left.

Our casualties were one British soldier wounded. The French had no casualties.

General Monro states that the successful accomplishment of this difficult task was due to General Birdwood and General Davies and the valuable assistance rendered in an operation of the highest difficulty by Admiral de Robeck and the navy.

## *U.S. Complains British Are Censoring Mails*

### *Note Is Sent Concerning Interference With Postal Matter Destined for Neutrals*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Washington, January 8.—The United States Government has sent a Note to Great Britain based on complaints that the British authorities are censoring mails from the United States destined for neutrals.

### The Weather

Fine weather, with sharp cold. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 42.5 and the minimum 31.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 53.8 and 47.8.

## *France Mobilises Seven Million Men*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 8.—The Paris correspondent of the Times states that France, altogether, has mobilised 7,000,000 men.

## SAN GIOVANNI POSITION SURPRISED BY ITALIANS

### Artillery Work Predominates, As Bad Weather Is Impeding Operations

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Rome, January 8.—An official communique reports: Artillery duels continue. Bad weather is impeding operations.

The Italians surprised and captured the position of San Giovanni, on the southern slopes of Monte Sperone. The enemy fruitlessly attacked at several points in the region of Col-di-Lana.

There were artillery duels along the whole front, in which the enemy used asphyxiating shells. Austrian air-craft raided the valleys of the Fella and Isonzo, but did no damage.

### JOHORE DONATES 'PLANES

**$25,000 Is Sent By Government To British War Council**

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 7.—The Army Council has gratefully accepted the gift by the Government of Johore of $25,000 (Straits). It is proposed to devote it to the provision of reconnaissance aeroplanes for the Royal Flying Corps.

# RUSSIANS FORCED OUT OF CHARTORIISK, BUT GET POSSESSION AGAIN

### Capture 1,000 in Strypa Region; 400 German Guns in Action For Fifty Hours

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Petrograd, January 9.—An official communique states: Considerable enemy forces repulsed our elements from Chartoriisk, but they were subsequently dislodged and their further efforts to regain the town failed.

On the middle Strypa, our units captured hostile positions at various places, taking 17 officers and over 1,000 men prisoners, besides capturing several machine-guns.

North-east of Czernowitz, the enemy tried to check our offensive by counter-attacks made by large forces, but they were repulsed, with enormous losses.

The Russians prepared their principal attack on the heights northward of Czernowitz by a bombardment for 50 hours from 400 guns, followed by a sudden lull, during which the Russian infantry charged successfully and captured the heights. It is announced that the Emperor of Russia was on this front.

Another official communique stated: The enemy attempted to recapture Chartoriisk and were twice repulsed, with considerable losses. Our troops definitely expelled the enemy from various points on the east bank of the Strypa.

The prisoners we took on the 7th, north-east of Czernowitz, totalled 1,195.

Paris, January 8.—A telegram from Petrograd states that the most important news of the day is that of the Russian advance to the town of Kuhozkavola, 10 miles to the westward of the River Styr, situated at the issue of the Pinsk Marshes and constituting a strong strategical position enabling the Russian right wing to develop its offensive safely in this sector.

Peking, January 7.—The following official communiques from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—January 5. —The Germans attempted to cross the River Dvina in the region of Elisenhof, but were resulsed by our fire. Germans, wearing white cloaks, were likewise put to flight in the region of the station of Czargrad.

In the region of Chartoriisk, the enemy were dislodged from a wood between Kostiuhnovka and the station of Podcherevichi. In the region of the middle course of the River Strypa, our troops broke through a series of wire defences and occupied a portion of the enemy trenches. To the east of the village of Rilavinze, they also stormed a strongly fortified enemy work.

North-eastward of Chernowitz, we captured a series of trenches. The enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed by our concentrated artillery fire, which inflicted heavy losses.

On the Caucasian front, the situation is unchanged.

January 6.—We have pressed back the Germans to the south of the River Pripiat in the region of Kuhozkavola. In the region of the middle course of the River Strypa, our troops have consolidated the area occupied by them. The enemy's attempts to recapture the lost positions were repulsed, with great loss.

North-eastward of Chartoriisk, a fierce battle is continuing. Our troops have captured further sections of the enemy's positions. The enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed by our fire, which inflicted severe losses on them. In this region, one of our units captured 18 officers, 1,043 men and four machine-guns.

The Caucasian front.—In the coast region on the River Arhav, our fire dispersed parties of Turks, which had concentrated in the neighborhood of the village of Patadjura. We also destroyed on many sections the Turkish villages and huts.

## REPUDIATE VORWAERTS

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Amsterdam, January 9.—The committee of the German Socialist Party passed a resolution on November 28, denouncing the members of the party who opposed the war credits and another on December 24, repudiating the Vorwaerts as the organ of the Socialist party.

# ALLIES ARREST MANY NOTABLES AT MITYLENE

### Claim Discovery of Plot in Austrian Consulate to Arm Turkish Mob in Salonica

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Athens, January 8.—The allied military authorities at Mitylene have arrested the German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish Consular agents. The men arrested include Greek and Turkish notables, a German merchant and other suspicious characters. They have all been taken on board an allied ship.

London, January 8.—A telegram from Salonica states that a search of the Austrian Consulate led to the discovery of 180 rifles, 150 revolvers, cartridges, explosives, Turkish uniforms, flags and armlets bearing the Crescent, which were evidently intended to equip the Turkish rabble in Salonica, who would have been incited to murder and pillage in the event of the success of an enemy attack on Salonica.

Reuter's special correspondent at Salonica states that a French aeroplane had an exciting adventure while returning from a reconnaissance of the enemy lines. It encountered two Taubes, bound for Salonica and, though armed only with a rifle, the Frenchman fearlessly attacked them, the Germans replying with a machine-gun.

The anti-aircraft guns below opened fire on the enemy, but the French aeroplane was damaged and compelled to alight, the pilot being wounded. The hostile machines were compelled to turn tail, owing to the splendid fire of the anti-aircraft guns.

A number of bombs were dropped on the French and British camps, doing no damage beyond a few casualties.

**Turks Retaliate**

Amsterdam, January 9.—As reprisal for the arrest of the consuls at Salonica, Turkey has ordered the arrest of the British and French officials left in charge of the respective Embassies and, as reprisal for the arrests of other Turkish subjects at Salonica, a thousand subjects of the Entente Powers have been interned.

Salonica, January 7.—Two German aeroplanes have been brought down in the Anglo-French lines.

Cettinje, January 8.—A furious battle has been raging day and night on the Montenegrin northern front since the 6th. The Austrians at one point hurled upon the Montenegrins twenty battalions, supported by numerous guns and machine-guns. The Montenegrins retained the majority of their positions. The losses on both sides were heavy.

The enemy made four violent attacks along the entire front. The Austrian fleet emerged from Bocche Cattaro and bombarded Lovchen.

Rome, January 8.—Thousands of Servian refugees are applying to enlist, to fight on the side of the allies in the re-conquest of their country.

Paris, January 9.—On Saturday morning, enemy aeroplanes bombarded the allied cantonments in the vicinity of Salonica, doing insignificant damage. Our artillery brought one machine down.

Our heavy artillery bombarded the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles.

## CHURCHILL HAS COMMAND

**Ex-Admiralty Chief Given Charge of Scots Fusilier Battalion**

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 8.—Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters in France learns from an unofficial but reliable source that Mr. Winston Churchill has been appointed to the command of a battalion of the Scots Fusiliers.

## UNITY OF IRELAND

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 9.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France states that a representative party of Irish journalists have been touring the trenches, especially those portions held by their countrymen. The party includes representatives of the papers which, from both sides up to August, 1914, bitterly preached civil war. Now they are animated with the single idea of how to beat the Boches and a determination to let the people of Ireland know the magnificent devotion of the whole army.

# GENERAL ELECTION NOW UNLIKELY IN BRITAIN

### Political Situation Is Calmer; Defaulters Under Conscript Bill Face Big Fines

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 9.—The Compulsory Military Service Bill provides that every British subject ordinarily resident in Great Britain, from 18 to 41 years of age, who is unmarried, or a widower without children dependent upon him, shall be deemed as from "the appointed day" duly enlisted for general service and to have been forthwith transferred to the reserve.

The exceptions are:—

1.—Men residing in Great Britain for their education or other special purpose.

2.—Men already in the Army, Navy or Territorials, liable for foreign service.

3.—Clergymen and men holding exemption certificates granted by the tribunals which are to be established under the Act.

**Grounds of Exemption**

Applications for such certificates may be made on the ground that it is expedient in national interests that the applicant be engaged on other work; that the applicant has a dependent who would be without suitable means of subsistence; ill-health or infirmity and on the ground of conscientious objection to combatant service. Certificates may also be granted by any Government department, after consultation with the Army Council, to employees or men employed in work of national importance within the sphere of the Department.

The holder of an exemption certificate must notify any change of the circumstances under which it has been granted, the penalty for such an omission to be a fine of £50. The penalty for making a false statement in order to obtain an exemption certificate is six months imprisonment.

The Act comes into operation on a date to be fixed by Royal Proclamation, within fourteen days of the passing of the Bill. "The appointed date will be the 21st day after such date."

While it is not stated officially, apparently unmarried men availing themselves of the fresh opportunity of attesting under the Derby scheme will benefit by enlisting under the group system, while men who do not attest will become liable for immediate service under the Compulsory Military Service Bill.

**Doubt General Election**

The political situation is calmer. Talk of a general election persists in some quarters, but it is generally believed that this last extremity will not be needed and will only be adopted in the event of serious threats of trouble from the Labor party and the anti-conscriptionists, who admit that an election would be disastrous to them.

Mr. George Roberts, Labor member for Norwich, points out that the vote at the, Labor Congress was inflated, because some delegates represented fifty people, who, on the card vote, counted as a thousand, as this is the lowest figure for a unit. Nevertheless, he considers that the majority of the delegates at the Labor congress were against the Compulsory Service Bill, largely due to them insufficiently digesting the Bill.

Already, some of the Labor and Radical members of the House of Commons are considering whether they shall modify their attitude on the second reading of the Bill.

The general committee of the Leyton Liberal Club has passed a resolution to request Sir John Simon to resign his seat in the Division, as he no longer has the confidence of the constituency.

## ATTEMPT ON RAILWAY

**Saturday Night's Mysterious Explosion Explained; Little Damage**

The mysterious explosion of Saturday night has been located. The report which gave all Shanghai the jumps and the telephone operators a busier evening than they have had for many a long day was an attempt to blow up the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

How little damage was done may be judged from the fact that the night express came through without any damage and without anyone aboard dreaming that an attempt of this nature had been made, whilst prominent officials of the railway, anxious for news and on the off chance that something affecting them might have happened, were 'phoning to THE CHINA PRESS at frequent intervals until quite late at night, to know what was amiss.

The attempt was made near Taiyanmiou about a mile down the line and the indications are that a considerable quantity of dynamite was used, fired by a very long fuse. Evidently, however, it was all the work of a novice at the dangerous game, for absolutely not the slightest damage was done to the line.

The only visible after-effects of the explosion are slight breakages at some huts nearby, four broken poles and a hole in the earth eight feet square. Unless the plotter himself was blown up, nothing serious resulted. No arrests have been made.

## *Bravery of French Amazes Gen. Seely*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Paris, January 9.—Brigadier-General Seely, former British Minister of War, speaking in the House of Commons recently, expressed himself in these words: "War has devastated several of the most beautiful departments of France. France has fought with a dauntless courage which it is impossible to describe. Here is a note I wrote at the end of last year in my notebook:

"'I should never have believed that men could be so brave. I did not think then and I still do not think that anyone knew that it was possible for men to be so brave as the French soldier has been.'"

## ZUKUNFT CLOSED UP

**Maximilian Harden's Paper Prohibited For War's Duration**

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Amsterdam, January 9. The Zukunft, the newspaper edited by Herr Maximilian Harden, has been prohibited from further issue for the length of the war.

## BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 7.—The increase in imports for the year totals £157,121,166, while there was a decrease in exports of £46,074,021. During the month of December, there was an increase in imports of £3,621,496 and in exports of £7,668,591.

## THE PANTOMIME

The "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" pantomime now running at the Lyceum for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of comforts for soldiers of the Entente wounded in the Dardanelles campaign, was repeated last night to a full house, and one that was most enthusiastic. Everything went with clock-like precision and the applause and laughter were continuous.

Lack of space prohibits an extended account of the proceedings this morning but the thanks of all, public and performers alike, are due to Mr. John J. Inokay, leader of the orchestra, for his splendid success musically in welding the show into an harmonious whole. The pantomime will be repeated Wednesday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee.

# Political Plot in Counterfeit Case

**(Continued from Page 1)**

attracted by a carriage which was driving through the Concession with its blinds down. Wishing to find a reason for its mysterious appearance, he arrested the two men inside and took them to the station.

"One was a prisoner and the other a Chinese government guard," said the witness, "The prisoner was not handcuffed. When we searched him we found $100 in notes and $3 in silver in his pockets."

He also described being called to Tsen's home after the attack last month.

Inspector Wheeler, who has charge of the Mixed Court records, was put on the stand. He testified that the Chinese government had made four requests for warrants against the accused. The first had been in 1913 and charged conspiracy against the government. The other three were after that. They all charged counterfeiting and none of them said anything about the previous conspiracy allegation.

The defense next called Lieu Lee-woh, who was arrested by the French for being in the attack on the home of Tsen. Lieu said that he had been a member of the band hired by Loh, a Chinese government detective, to kill the accused. He said that there were four others in the band. All but him had revolvers.

The wife of Tsen Dah-pen followed Lieu on the stand. She said that she had been a teacher in an industrial school in Hupeh before the wedding. Her parents were well off and had helped the couple with money at different times. She corroborated what former witnesses had said about the attack on her husband's home.

The case was adjourned to this afternoon.

# Peking Doubts Kweichow's Loyalty

**(Continued from Page 1)**

Macao with headquarters at Chiungchowtao.

**Bold Attack on Police Station**

Police Station No. 4 at Tsaohochin off Chapei was attacked early Sunday morning by a band of more than 50 rebels who were armed with pistols and rifles. The band was headed by five horsemen in government uniform.

Two police were wounded; 7 rebels were arrested, one horse caught and two pistols and 51 cartridges taken. The rest of the band were driven off.

**Ony Chin-wei Joins Tsai Ao**

It is reported that General Tsai Ao has invited Mr. Ony Chin-wei to Yunnan and has given him the appointment of Chief of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ony is one of the most celebrated of modern Chinese scholars, and a famous revolutionist.

A despatch to the Sinwanpao says that the Peking Government has declined the offer of a certain foreign minister to arbitrate with Yunnan for China.

**Chang Hsun to Command**

General Chang Hsun has been appointed Commander in Chief of the expeditionary forces against Yunnan and during his absence his position as the Inspector-General of the Yangtsze region will be temporarily taken by Sah Ting-ming.

General Nieh Hsi-chung, the Chiangchun of Anhui, has sent three battalions of his men at Hukow in Kiangsi.

The portion of the 1st, the 7th and the 10th division troops respectively, which have been sent to the Southwestern provinces since the independence of Yunnan, are proceeding to Szechuen and Kweichow via Ichang.

The Peking government has decided to ask the foreign Ministers to Peking to have a strict censorship of foreign newspapers, alleging they contain many rumors which will mislead the people of China.

A Canton telegram to the Eastern News Agency says that the troops having maintained that they will not advance towards Yunnan unless they are given an increase in pay, the Chiangchun of Canton, Lung Chi-kwang, has demanded from the Peking Government $300,000 to meet the desires of his men. The Peking Government has paid $500,000 instead, so as to pacify the troops by giving them more than they had demanded.

However, the troops are still unwilling to advance. Lung Chi-kwong considers it dangerous to further ask the troops to go on in the expedition.

According to the Eastern News Agency's Peking correspondent, the 7th Division under General Chang Ching-yao which is stationed at Ichang has commenced a further advance. A portion of the 2nd Division under General Shih Chen-sheng which is stationed at Chingchow opposite Shasi has also been ordered to advance towards Ichang. The Military Constabulary at Hsiangyung in Hupeh cannot move for the present as there is fear that the remnants of the White Wolf bands will rise at any moment.


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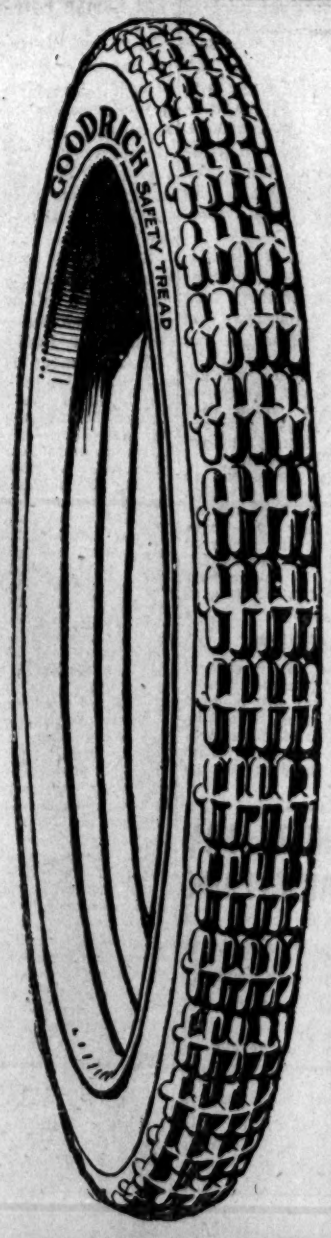


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# RUSSIANS IN BESSARABIA ARE HELD BACK BY 24 ELECTRIC WIRE FENCES

### Approach Impossib'e Says Petrograd; Moraht Declares Organisation Works Badly

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, January 7.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Today there was a great Arab demonstration at Berlin for the independence of Tunisia and Algeria. Sheik Salet, a descendant of Sultan Mohammed of Tunis, in an eloquent speech, told the history of Northern Africa and stated that now had come the moment for the North African races to ask justice, the right of life, liberty and independence. The meeting expressed enthusiastic approval.

Among those present were Under-Secretaries Zimmermann and Wahnschaffe, Hakki Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, Dr. Rizov, the Bulgarian Minister, Omar Lutfi, the Turkish Consul-General, General von Imhoff Pasha, the Arabic Sheikh Tshavis, the Tunisian Sheikh Kidram, as well as a large number of Arabs from Algeria and Tunis, Turks, Indians and other Mohammedans, many prominent Generals, etc.

There is an ironical trait in the ferocious massacres produced in the Russian ranks by their attacks in Bessarabia, says Major Moraht, the well-known military critic. The Austro-Hungarian positions are extremely strong and they are heroically defended by the brave troops of General Baron Pflanzer-Balthin.

Petrograd says that 24 wire defenses charged with high tension electrical current render approach impossible. Contrary to the insinuations of the British and French, who want Russia to attack Bulgaria, Russia makes her own war, as Italy does.

**Considers Attacks Feeble**

Major Moraht considers the attacks feeble in comparison with the enormous Russian resources. He opines that the Russian organisation works badly after the blows which it received on the so-called glorious retreat from Galicia, Poland and Courland.

The French wireless service of Lyons continuously endeavors to gather proofs of the depression in Germany. For weeks, a neutral eye-witness appeared in the Lyons reports, who had seen Berlin with her streets red with blood. He was also present when 50,000 people stormed the Reichstag building and when the crowd smashed the windows of the Chancellor's palace.

These stories, at least, have produced effect by their vigor of invention and their color, but now only a feeble echo is noticed when Lyons reports that, during New Year's night, crowds assembled in Unter den Linden. That is quite true, for these Berlin people won't do without assembling in Unter den Linden, shouting the rebellious cry: "Prosit Neujahr!" which means: "Happy New Year."

Further, Lyons cites the clergymen who, in New Year services, recommended patience. Lyons ought not to rely too much on this, because in Germany patience is not to be mistaken for passivity, as is proved by the patient work of the German armies. The Kaiser's manifestos likewise incite Lyons commentaries, observing especially that the Kaiser does not speak of conquests, but of the defence of home.

**Kaiser William's Ideas**

Lyons thinks that the Kaiser has changed his ideas. This is, however, an error. The Kaiser, in his speech of August, 1914, set the tone, which he maintained further since then. At that time the Kaiser stated: "Not lust of conquest, but indomitable will to maintain the place where God has put us, for all coming generations, is guiding us." The Kaiser then called the Germans to defend the work produced by peaceful labor.

Lyons is worried by the splendid defence achieved by us and, further, by the fact that we are everywhere in the enemies' countries. We are anxious in the New Year to give still more trouble and worry to the Lyons wireless service.

Berlin papers point out that the recent British communication about the losses of the British proves the correctness of the German headquarters report about Loos, which doubled the figures given first by the British. According to the statement now made by Mr. Tennant, Under-Secretary for War, the losses of the days from September 25 to October 8 last, on the west front, were: Officers, killed 773, wounded 1,288, missing 317. Men, 15,345 killed, 33,095 wounded, 8,848 missing. That makes a total of 59,666. The German estimate of the British losses has been from the beginning about 60,000 men.

## U. S. Court for China

### W. J. Thacher Will Case

In the United States Court for China, yesterday the matter of the last will and testament of Warren J. Thacher, deceased, came on before Judge C. S. Lobingier and was adjudicated as follows:

**Syllabus**

(1) The law in force in this jurisdiction as regards the distribution of personality is that contained in the act of Congress of March 3, 1901 (D. C. Code, Sec. 373, *et seq*).

(2) Provisions of the act of June 6, 1900, not inconsistent with the above, may also be applied where parties entitled thereto claim benefits under them.

(3) A forced heir, having notice of the provisions of a will which omits him, but making no claim to share in the estate, will be deemed to have waived his statutory privilege.

Dr. F. E. Hinckley appeared for the Executor, no appearance for the other parties interested.

**Judgment**

Lobingier, J. This cause comes on for hearing upon the Executor's petition for final distribution and his own discharge pursuant to the reports herein filed by him under date of November 4 and December 28, 1915, respectively. Said petition sets forth sum of Taels 457.37 which, together with any balance of Court fees, he asks to have distributed. This petition calls for an interpretation and enforcement of the will's provisions.

That instrument, after providing for the payment of debts and funeral expenses, bequeaths to the testator's wife "all household furniture," etc. and "her share by law," and all remaining property to testator's mother. By the phrase "her share by law" the testator evidently meant the share which the wife would have received had he died intestate. The latest expression of Congress as regards the distribution of personalty appears to be the following:

"If there be a widow and a child or children, or a descendant or descendants from a child, the widow shall have one-third only." (1)

Since the deceased left surviving children as well as a widow, the latter is entitled to one-third only in accordance with the said provision, but, under the Act of June 6, 1900, she may claim "all articles of her apparel and ornament" (2) as well as the household furniture mentioned in the will.

The survival of children not mentioned suggests the question whether the Court is required to apply *sua sponte* that provision of the Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, which virtually adopts the civil law doctrine of compulsory heirs by providing that children not named in a will

" . . . shall be entitled to such portion of the estate of the testator, real and personal, as if he had died intestate, and the same shall be assigned to them." (3)

The provision does not appear in the Act passed by Congress nearly one year later but that of itself would not necessarily prevent its application here so long as the later Act contains no inconsistent provision. But if the parties "entitled to such portion" fail to invoke the provision must the Court do so? The Spanish Civil Code, indeed, provides expressly that

"All renunciations or compromises with regard to a future legal portion between the persons owing it and their heirs by force of law are void." (4)

But we find no similar provision in the legislation of Congress and in Louisiana, likewise a civil law jurisdiction, it is expressly held that the forced heir may waive his rights. (5)

In this case, the children have all attained majority and have had notice of this proceeding, some of them appearing in Court during its pendency. None of them asked a share in the estate or sought in any way to prevent the execution of the will according to its literal terms. The only inference we can draw from this is that they are satisfied to have the property disposed of as the will directs. For, assuming that they are as the statute says, "entitled" to a share in the estate, we still think it incumbent upon them to claim their portion if they desire to share in the distribution, and we must construe their silence as amounting to an acquiescence in the will as drawn.

It is therefore considered and decreed that the household furniture, the widow's "apparel and ornament" and one-third of all property (which consists of money) in the hands of the Executor be distributed to the testator's mother.

After the payment of all costs, the balance, if any, of the deposit in the hands of the Clerk, may be distributed to the Executor in compensation for his services, no other provision being apparently made for that purpose.

(1) Code of Law for the D. C. Sec. 375; Act of Congress March 3, 1901, 31 U.S. Stat. at Large, Chap 854, 1189 at p. 1249.

(2) 31 U.S. Stat. at Large, 514 (1); Alaska Compiled Laws, Sec. 595 (1).

(3) 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, 514; Alaska Compiled Laws, Sec. 569.

(4) Art. 816.

(5) Noland v. New, 31 La. Ann. 552.

## Castle to Dance in the Air

New York, Dec. 7.—Those who have visited New York, and those whose friends have visited New York, and those who have read about New York—this just about lets in everybody in America—have heard about the famous roof garden known as "Castles-in-the-Air." It long has been one of the pet money-making schemes of the "Castles," Vernon and Irene, America's most famous dancers. And now "Castles-in-the-Air" is to have a new significance. For Vernon, husband of the dainty Irene, is going to England to be a war aviator.

He quit his soft berth with the "Watch Your Step" Company in Boston a couple of days ago, and is now on his way to California. After two weeks of practice flying he will again cross the continent and about New Year expects to sail from New York for England, the land of his birth. There he will join the Royal Flying Corps and ask for an immediate detail to the fighting front. And in the meantime, Irene will continue to dance.


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FREE AIR

**Cold Weather Is Here**

A good cup of cocoa will fortify you against the cold, **but you must make it properly.**

RECIPE

¶ Use a good, rich cocoa. For each quart (4 cups) of cocoa, allow 4 even teaspoons cocoa and 6 teaspoons sugar; 3 cups boiling water; 1 cup Carnation Cream and ¼ teaspoon salt. Mix cocoa and sugar in a cup. Have water boiling. Heat the cocoa pot by allowing hot water to stand in it a few minutes. Heat Carnation Cream by standing a cupful in basin of hot water for five minutes or more. Pour a little boiling water into cup of cocoa and sugar, to dissolve them. Pour into cocoa pot, add remainder of water, boiling hot, then the hot Carnation and salt, and serve at once.

You don't know how good cocoa can be until you

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Just unpacked, a new line of Dress Shirts in three assorted Pleats; also second Shipment of Cheney Silk Ties in the Batswing and Four-in-Hand Styles. Ask to see the Tu-In-One Tie. Also a big range of Wool Soxs with assorted Color Clox.

Due next week, the Million-Pleat Arrow Dress Shirt. Don't miss seeing them

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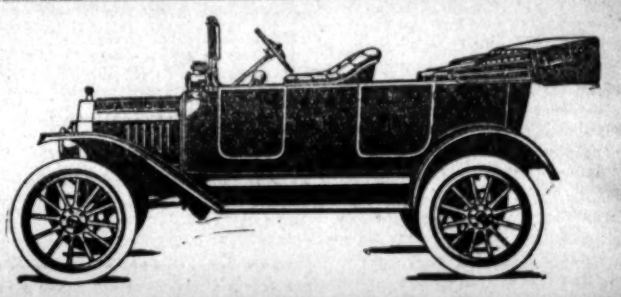

The Universal Car because of Universal Merit. So simple in design that anyone quickly understands it—no puzzling mechanism. Lift the hood and look at the Ford motor—you will find no frills nor puzzles. The entire chassis is constructed of vanadium steel, specially heat treated (and there's no other heat treatment of steel like the Ford method). This is why the Ford car stands up under all strains; why it delivers more than expectations in service. Simple in operation; takes very little instruction to learn how to drive it, because of the accurate, scientific and yet simple principles in design. This is why the Ford car is so universally used. Anyone can drive the Ford car with perfect safety. Then there is the economy in operation, the universal average less than four cents per mile. Easy riding qualities, sterling endurance, lasting service, low expense.

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# 12 SHIPS CARRYING SUPPLIES TO SERBS SUNK BY AUSTRIANS

### Fleet Destroys Vessels Unloading at Albanian Port and on Way to Durazzo

### FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK

### Forts Open Fire to Repel Attackers But Shots Are Ineffective

Vienna, December 7.—Raiding Austrian cruisers and torpedo craft have attacked large Italian convoys carrying supplies and munitions to the Serbs in the Lower Adriatic, sunk six steamships and at least as many sailing vessels laden with war material, destroyed a French submarine and themselves escaped unharmed.

Two separate raids were made, one on Italian ships lying in the Harbor of San Giovanni di Medua, only sixteen miles south of Scutari, the Servian temporary capital. In this raid five steamships and five sailing vessels, with several small craft, were blown up or sunk while they were actually engaged in discharing their cargo. The second raid resulted in the sinking of another steamship and a sailing ship en route from Brindisi to Durazzo.

**Ten Ships Sunk in Harbor**

"The Austrian cruiser Novara, with some destroyers," says the official statement from the War Office, "on December 5 sank at San Giovanni de Medua three large and two small steamships and five large and several small sailing vessels while they were discharging war material.

(The Austrian cruiser Novara is very similar in type to the German light cruisers of the Karlsruhe class. She displaces 3,500 tons, has a battery of nine 4.1-inch guns, two 12-pounders and four torpedo tubes, and is capable of a speed of twenty-seven knots.)

**Submarine Sent Down**

"One steamship was blown up. Our flotilla was bombarded very heavily from land by about twenty guns, but without success. Our warships also destroyed the French submarine Fresnel and captured the Commander, the second officer and twenty-five men

(The Fresnel, built in 1909, had a surface displacement of 398 and a submerged displacement of 550 tons, a speed of two knots on the surface and seven and three-quarters knots below, and carried seven 18-inch torpedoes.)

"On the night of November 23, another flotilla sank an Italian steamship armed with three guns and an Italian motor sailing vessel, both fully loaded and en route from Brindisi to Durazzo. The survivors of the steamship were captured. The crew of the sailing vessel were released in their boats."

**Montenegrins Repulsed**

Regarding the military situation the War Office bulletin says: "South of Plevlie (on the north-eastern Montenegrin frontier) we repulsed Montenegrin attacks. In the frontier section, north of Berane (50 miles south east of Plevlie) our troops are attacking the Montenegrin main positions.

"Yesterday at noon we stormed the intrenchments north of Suhodof. South of Novibazar we captured 1,300 prisoners. The district east of Ipek was the scene of further severe fighting, the enemy being everywhere repulsed and losing six guns. Early today we entered Ipek (south of Berane near the Albanian frontier)."

# INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

THEY COULD MAKE HIM TAKE A RIDE ON THE PEACE SHIP AND THANK HE WAS DOING GOOD
THE POOR FATHEAD WILL TAKE THE BID SURE
WELL-WELL I BID 330 — DYE WANT IT — I HOPE NOT — I GOT MINE — I DONT NEED THE WIDOW
SOME BID
NOW LET ME-S-E-E- 330 YOU-JAY HUH-WELL-MY BID E-H!
SHOOT
OH GOSH HANG IT-CROW OR GIT OFF THE FENCE-DO YOU WANT THE BID OR NOT-?-IF I HAD EVEN A LOOK IN ID BE IN IT
SAY COULD YOU HELP A POOR FELLER WITH ONLY ONE MOTHER AN' FATHER?
GET THE AIR
GUY WITH NOTHING WHO JUST BID 330 TRYING TO BULL NEXT BODER INTO THE BID.
HARD BOILED EGG WHO WOULDNT BID 90 ON 100 ACES
INDOOR SPORTS.
TRYING TO ROPE IN A NEW GUY AT PINOCHLE INTO TAKING THE BID YOU CANT MAKE
TAD

# CARPENTIER LOSES HIS FIRST FIGHT IN AIR

### Tells Of Encounter With German Aviatik—Hopes To Knock Out Adversary Some Day

By George R. Holmes

New York, November 5.—Georges Carpentier, the sensational young French boxer who before the war was looked on as the most logical man to uncrown Jack Johnson, lost his first "bout" in the world war. Carpentier is now a Sergeant Aviator in the French Flying Corps, and has seen extensive service in the air.

In letters to friends here, Carpentier describes his adventures and mournfully depicts the loss of his first brush with the enemy, but he says there will be another battle and when it comes it will be to a death decision—no throwing in the towel, nor faking.

Carpentier relates that he got his pilot's license after only two months apprenticeship. He was given a new Maurice Farman 130-horse-power biplane and was employed in reconnoitring over Alsace.

One day he was assigned to patrol duty, and while he paced his "beat" high in the clouds a German aviator, or "aviatik" came into view.

"I immediately gave chase," he writes, "but the Boche's machine was much fleeter than mine and—rue the day!—he out-distanced me. I can only describe the feeling by saying it was like going into the ring against a man many stones heavier than yourself. I have fought and whipped many adversaries under similar handicaps, but, alas! I could do nothing."

During the chase, Carpentier's machine was hit twice by the German, who fired over a hundred shots at him, but he himself was untouched.

Georges has had many narrow escapes during the war but with one exception has come through unscathed.

On one occasion he relates, his motor stopped dead while he was 1,800 meters (6,000 feet) above the earth.

"In all my ring battles," he writes, "I never was so near out, mentally and physically, as then. There I hung suspended high in the clouds. There was an empty feeling in the pit of my stomach. And there was none of my seconds to toss up the sponge so I could sink away into sweet oblivion. Bombardier Wells, you remember, almost had me out once, but it was nothing compared with this.

"But I brushed the cobwebs away, spread my feet wide apart and hung on for the ebell. By skilful manipulation of the levers, if I do say it myself, I managed to glide down. The Vosges country, though, is very rough and hilly, and I hit with a crash!

"The shock of meeting the ground threw me headlong. I was stunned for a moment, but came round nicely long before the referee started counting, and when I took stock of myself in my corner, found I had a bad gash in the head and a sprained ankle. Quite wonderful, isn't it, that I should escape so easily, when poor, brave Pegoud (famous French aviator) was killed?

## NOTED SULU OUTLAW SLAIN

Manila, December 24.—"The most important event in public order in Sulu in the past two years."

This is what Governor Frank W. Carpenter, of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, calls the killing of Amdad, the most prominent Sulu outlaw at large, who was slain a few days ago by Lieutenant Link and a detachment of constabulary which had long been in pursuit of him. Governor Carpenter this morning wired of Amdad's death to the executive secretary, and Constabulary officers who have served in Sulu expressed the opinion that one of the biggest stumbling blocks in the way of the complete pacification of Sulu has now been removed.

# ALL EL PASO TRAFFIC TO MEXICO STOPPED

### Communication of Every Kind With City of Juarez Is Discontinued

Washington, December 24.—The war department today received advices from El Paso, Texas, to the effect that Americans desiding in Juarez, just across the Rio Grande river, have been ordered to leave.

Brigadier General Pershing, commanding the United States troops in El Paso, has ordered the Americans to remain in Juarez in disregard of the command of the Mexican authorities.

Traffic of all kinds between Juarez and El Paso has been discontinued.

**Hearst Ranch Raided**

Washington, December 24.—Word has been received here that the Southern California ranch of William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, has been raided by Mexican bandits.

**Funston to Border Again**

Washington, December 22.—Major General Fred Funston has again been ordered to the Mexican border, there to take chief command of the United States troops. There has been further deliberate firing across the border by Mexicans, and this is the reason for the dispatch of General Funston.

# *Mikado to Personally Welcome Tsar's Envoy*

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Tokio, January 9.—Grand Duke George Michaelovitch, who is conveying the congratulations of the Emperor of Russia to the Emperor of Japan, on the occasion of his coronation, a decoration and the thanks of Russia for the assistance rendered by Japan, sailed from Fusan, on board the cruiser Kashima, yesterday. He is accompanied by Count Terauchi, the Governor-General of Chosen, representing the Emperor and Mr. Adachi, of the Foreign Office.

The Grand Duke will arrive at Kobe on the 11th and at Tokio on the 12th, where he will be received at the station by the Emperor in person. He will be housed during his week's stay at Kasumigaseki Palace.

The arrangements made for the Grand Duke's reception and entertainment surpass those of any previous similar occasion. It is announced that their purpose is to show the complete and cordial entente existing between Japan and Russia.

The preparations include an order to every house to display the Russian and Japanese flags.


# HOW SORE THROATS ARE CAUGHT

### And how to Cure & Prevent them

In the days of our grandparents there was a general idea that sore throats were due to climatic conditions.

Nowadays we realise that sore throat is an infectious ailment which has very little to do with the weather. Sudden changes of temperature may be one of the causes of sore throat, but only because they make us susceptible to the microbes of sore throat—that is all.

These microbes or germs are the true active causes of sore throat, as they are of those dread infectious diseases—diphtheria, consumption of the lungs, measles and scarlet fever.

**The Germs of Sore Throat . .**

These germs are only too plentiful, especially when dust is prevalent. We meet them every day, every hour, in every street and public place, in every crowded, stuffy room where we may breathe the germ-laden breath of sufferers from sore throat, convalescents, and people sickening for some infectious disease.

At last, however, Science has given us a safeguard against these risks. There has now been produced a germ-killing throat-tablet which cleanses the mouth and throat from disease-germs as easily and as rapidly as dirt is removed from the skin. It is called Formamint, and no one susceptible to sore throat should fail to try it, for it is a trustworthy cure for throat-complaints as well as a preventive of infectious diseases.

Many distinguished people have publicly testified to the value of Formamint. For instance:—

Lady Scott, wife of Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, writes: "Lady Scott finds Formamint so good for the throat, and also as a preventive of infectious diseases in crowded places." And the Chief Medical Officer of one of the largest Infectious Diseases' Hospitals in England writes in The Practitioner: "I have never had sore throat myself since I began to use Formamint, although I suffered periodically before."

It is this personal recommendation which has done so much to spread Formamint's fame far and wide, and none are more enthusiastic about it than doctors themselves. In fact, over 10,000 practising physicians have testified to the genuine merits of Formamint.

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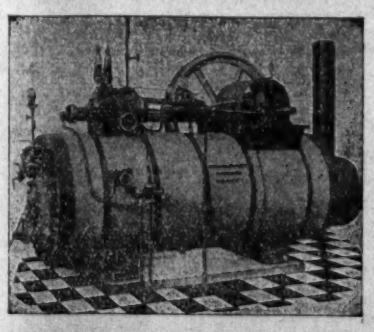

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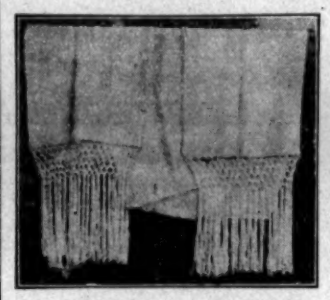

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## - - Sporting - - News - -

### Shooting

**"B" Co. (British) Monthly Cup**

"B" Co. had a wet time of it on the range Saturday but a large number of men turned out, and the following list gives the three top scores in each class:

**"A" Class**

| | |
|---|---|
| Col. Sgt. Melville | 41 |
| L. Nelleman | 34 |
| R. W. Dowle | 23 |

**"B" Class**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Cubitt | 37 |
| Sgt. Murphy | 32 |
| Sgt. Graham | 31 |

**"C" Class**

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte. Roeper | 30 |
| Pte. Burton | 29 |
| L.-Corp. Kilner | 24 |

**Portuguese Co. December Competition**

**"A" Class**

No competition.

**"B" Class**

Winner—Copl. Manoel Leitao.

**"C" Class**

Winner (tie)—Pte. Carlos Silva and Pte. Carlos Azevedo.

**"D" Class**

Winner—Carlos Lubeck.

### Billiards

**Dates of Championship Matches**

Wednesday, the 12th, at 9 p.m.—C. S. Peacock v. G. M. P. Remedios, at Marine Engineers' Institute.

Thursday the 13th, at 9 p.m.—R. P. Phillips v. A. E. Fenton, at the Marine Engineers' Institute.

Friday, the 14th, at 4.45 p.m.—C. D. Komaroff v. E. W. Godfrey, at Marine Engineers' Institute.

### Basket Ball

**Standard Oil Beat "B" Co.**

At the S.V.C. gymnasium, last evening, "B" Co. (British) of the Volunteers tried conclusions with the representatives of the Standard Oil Co. It was a ding-dong game, with neither side showing any marked superiority over the other at any point. Naturally, therefore, the scoring was very level, finishing up with the Standard Oil a solitary point to the good—12 to 11.

**Y.M.C.A. v. Nanyang**

A game was played yesterday evening at the Y.M.C.A. between its Day School team and the Nanyang five. The latter showed great superiority and won by 7 to 2.

Another game was played between Reds and Whites. In the first half, the Reds were very weak, the score being 10 to four against them. The second half was very even and the Reds won by the narrow score of 16 to 14.

It was arranged for the S.V.C. to play the Teachers of the Physical Institute, in place of the navy, who were unable to turn out, but, owing to an insufficient number, the game had to be postponed.

### Y.M.C.A. BOYS' CONFERENCE

The first Y.M.C.A. conference for boys will be held in Nanking the last of this month. Boys from many cities will assemble there to debate, compete in athletic games, visit interesting points about the city and listen to addresses by strong speakers from all parts of China.

The delegates will leave Shanghai on the afternoon train January 26, and return February 2, by the morning train. Each delegate will pay his own expenses. Boys who desire to go are requested to register their names in the office of the Junior Department of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Shanghai.

### BANK OF CHINA'S PROFIT

According to the Sinwanpao, the Bank of China has made a profit of about $3,600,000.


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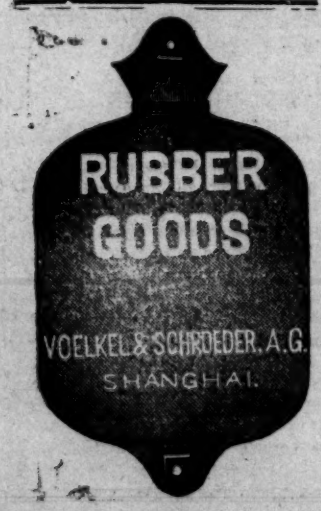


## SAIL FOR GERMANY IN PHILIPPINE BANCA

### Interned German Sailor and Deserting Soldier Leave With Two Women

Manila, December 29.—Their hearts fired by a patriotism which defied wind and wave, and spurred on by a supreme desire to reach the European battlefront, where they might shed their blood for their country unrestrained, Karl Mievitz, an interned sailor on one of the German merchantmen in Manila bay, and C. J. Matthews, a member of the 13th Infantry band, stationed at Camp McGrath, Batangas, set sail for China, enroute for Europe, from Batangas early in the morning of Thursday, December 23, in a native banca, and have not been seen or heard of since.

The extraordinary exploit is the talk of Batangas and the military camp at Camp McGrath, and every effort is being made to locate the fugitives, who are accompanied by two native women. Up to his sensational departure and desertion, Private Matthews was a model soldier, and, it is said by his companions, he was persuaded to attempt his rash exploit by Mievitz, who, for some months had been working at the post as a man-of-all-work, being empoyed at the headquarters company mess.

## Photo 2,000,000 Poles Under German Order

Berlin, Germany.—Two million persons have been ordered by the German governor-general of Poland to have photographs taken in order that passports may be issued to all over 15 years of age, according to the Overseas News Agency.

One million photographs already have been made and this number is being increased at the rate of 30,000 a day. The work is being done by 60 photographers with 250 assistants.

## Swedes Stop Germans Violating Neutrality

### Save Wilson Liner From Capture Within Territorial Waters

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Malmoe, January 9.—The Wilson line steamer Citano (1,179 tons) was chased into Swedish territorial waters by a German torpedo-boat, which attempted to capture it. Two Swedish torpedo-boats interfered and forced the German to sheer off.

## LATE CAPT. DOUGLAS

**Tribute From Judge In British Supreme Court**

In the British Supreme Court, yesterday, further tribute was paid to the memory of Captain J. C. E. Douglas, who was killed in action in France. In speaking of Captain Douglas, Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmarez said that death had dealt heavily with his profession, almost half of those who had gone to the front being victims of adverse fate, and three of the advocates of the court being killed.

His Lordship spoke of the fact that Capt. Douglas was first to welcome him to Shanghai and paid high tribute to his work as registrar of the Supreme Court, as police magistrate, and as coroner. As an advocate, his Lordship said of Captain Douglas:

"He did his work fearlessly. He also did it with due regard to the highest traditions of our profession, and a man who will do that is of no light assistance to a court. Mr. Mossop, to you particularly, I would address words of sympathy. You have been associated with Douglas, and you know his value. We all of us regret his going; we cannot regret the way in which he went, and it is fitting that we should pay this tribute to his memory."

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, on behalf of the Bar, thanked the court and spoke of Capt. Douglas' work as Judge of the Weihaiwei court and as attorney for the first Republican government. Mr. A. G. Mossop then spoke in behalf of Capt. Douglas' near friends declaring that he had died the death he would have chosen, "in the cause of righteousness and for his King and Empire."

### Obituary

**Lord Burnham**

*Reuter's Service*

London, January 9.—The death is announced of Edward Levy Lawson, Lord Burnham, the principal proprietor of the Daily Telegraph.

## SHIP SEIZURES CASE

Washington, D.C., December 9.—Ambassador Walter Hines Page has advised the state department, from London, that Great Britain has acceded to the demands made in the American protest against requisitioning the ships of the American Transatlantic Company. The steamers Hocking and Genesee, he explains, are not requisitioned, but are held pending a decision in the prize court as to whether they are amenable to commandeering.

### Weddings

**Blum-Saphiere**

Mr. Leo Blum, of San Francisco, and Miss Pauline Saphiere, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Saphiere, were married on Sunday afternoon at Sarville, No. 20 Jessfield Road. The Rev. B. Levetin performed the ceremony, in the presence of Mr. Krisel, American Vice-Consul.

The bride was dressed in a gown of Chantilly lace embroidered with silver thread and pearls, over white tulle and ninon. The train was of brocade charmeuse over ninon, edged with white tulle and trimmed with silver flowers and orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of carnations and roses and wore a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride's sister was bridesmaid. There were three flower-girls with baskets of roses. The presents were greatly admired. The bridegroom's gifts to the flower-girls were gold and jade brooches.


## Are You Still Insurable?

***Many a man who had thought himself in the best of health has suddenly discovered, on applying for life insurance, that he was already afflicted with an incipient malady which was bound to terminate fatally at no very distant day.***

Statistics compiled by *The Insurance Press* of New York show that ***one in nine of all who apply for life insurance are rejected:*** but this by no means represents the proportion of persons of insurable age who would not now be able to pass a medical examination, though at one time they might have done so.

As to the need of Life Insurance, it takes no argument to convince a man who cannot get it that he needs it.

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Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China

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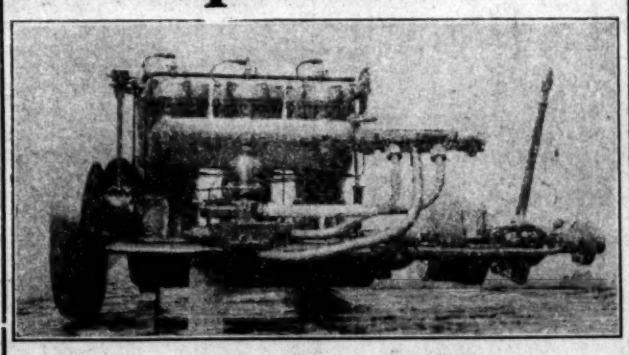

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And school authorities, like parents, will encourage the use of Lifebuoy Soap, because it destroys the germs and microbes of those diseases so prevalent in school life. The pleasant odour of Health pervades each tablet of Lifebuoy Soap. It is good and pleasant to use.

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# The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
*Managing Editor.*

WEATHER

*Fine weather and sharp cold. Very strong winter monsoon from north-west along the north coast and from north-east in the south.*

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 11, 1916

PROGRESSIVE AND IMPARTIAL


## The Test of Patriotism

(*New York World*)

NOT since the Civil War has any other President given to the Congress such momentous "information of the state of the Union" as President Wilson gave it in an address dealing almost wholly with the issue of national defense in its various forms.

No other part of that address was so momentous as those paragraphs in which the President asserted that "the gravest threats against our peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders."

To a Republic there can be no menace from without which is comparable to a menace of disloyalty from within. Of all the dangers that confront the country, that is the most difficult to cope with, for we have made no preparation to cope with it. As the President said to Congress, a little while ago we should have been "almost ashamed to prepare for it," because it would have "seemed incredible." Yet in this crisis we have discovered that a large element in the population of the United States is openly, avowedly and boastfully disloyal to the United States. In the solemn, measured words of the President, "they have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the Government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the Government in order to serve interests alien to our own," and the end is not yet reached.

To deal with this issue of sedition is at the beginning of national defense. Neither armies nor navies can offer security to a nation if its own population is honeycombed with disloyalty and if allegiance to the Constitution is a lying and fraudulent allegiance.

Let it be remembered, too, that there are times when a violent and unrestrained partisanship is little less inimical to the Republic than open sedition. That danger now confronts the country as squarely as any other. We do not say that every member of Congress is bound by patriotism to accept without question the President's recommendations for national defense or for the raising of revenue to provide national defense. That would be ridiculous. That in itself would be a form of treachery to American institutions. Congress has its own powers and its own duties which it must never surrender. But every member of Congress is bound by every consideration of patriotism to act on high principle and not on partisanship.

Each man will know whether he is trying to serve the interests of the country, or whether he is trying to "put the Administration in a hole." Each man will know whether he is guided by his intelligence and his conscience, or whether he is seeking to gain some petty party advantage at the expense of national security and the national welfare. Each man will know whether or not he is honestly serving the immediate needs of the nation, and in such times as these the Senator or Representative who is not honestly serving the immediate needs of the nation is branded with a disloyalty no less infamous than that of the seditious conspirator.

The attitude of foreign Governments toward the United States is bound to be influenced mightily by this session of Congress. As a people, can we still stand together in a great crisis? Can we still work together? Can we subordinate political and partisan jealousies to common good and the general welfare? All Europe will be watching that.

In all this controversy with Germany over submarine warfare and the Lusitania massacre, the Administration has been heavily handicapped by Berlin's confidence in the potency of the German-American conspiracy on American soil. The belief is still held in high German official circles that the strength of these disloyal elements is such that the Government of the United States is powerless to override their veto. A partisan conflict in Congress at this time over the issues of national defense can only strengthen this German assurance of a divided America. It can only propagate a general conviction throughout Europe that the United States is so drunk with wealth and prosperity that the American people are losing their genius for self-government.

Unless this session of Congress is alive with the inspiration of "America First," unless it is willing to subordinate everything else to that cardinal principle of patriotism, the future of this Republic is darker than it has been at any time since the Confederacy reached its high tide on Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg.

## Travelettes

### St. Catherine's

THIS Ontario town is typical of New Canada, for upon the traditions of a long past, full of romance, it has built a present of industry progress.

St. Catherine's is over two hundred years old, and during those two centuries she has lived through wars and adventures many and varied. The first white men who came there were the French trappers and traders, who dealt and fought with the Indians. But the warm days and rich soil marked this as the spot for a permanent settlement, and that settlement may be said to have begun when the wife of a young trader determined to join him there. It was early in the eighteenth century that she was paddled across the Niagara River in an Indian canoe, carrying her twin babies in a basket.

During the French and Indian wars, St. Catherine's became populous enough to have a large garrison, and a military post it has been ever since.

A great accession of wealth came to it at the time of the revolutionary war, when many rich Tories fled the rebellious colonies to find a haven in this quiet town.

Thus St. Catherine's came to be a city noted for its numerous and beautiful heiresses, and for the handsome officers of its post. As a natural result, romantic matches became one of its most important and typical products; and one for which it is known to this day.

In the old days, the young gallants were wont to address their sweethearts in verse. There is one old lady living in the town now who has a large volume of madrigals that were sent to her and her five sisters when they were the belles of St. Catherine's.

The social life of the town has changed little with the years, but beside the old residences that date back to the days when the French and English fought for Canada have sprung up great silk factories and steel mills. The Welland Canal, Canada's great new waterway, has added the last touch to the town's commercial prosperity, for she is now within easy reach of the Great Lakes.

## The Fall in Marks

It would be easy to argue that too much significance is being attached to the decline in German exchange as an indication of Germany's position after the war, but it cannot reasonably be argued that the fall in marks in the face of a rise in francs and sterling has no bearing on the market's belief regarding the effect of the economic and financial pressure of which the war is subjecting Germany.

If there are those in Germany who still count on an indemnity from her vanquished foes which will set all things right in Germany economically and financially, their expectation evidently is not shared by those who buy and sell exchange. The fall in the value of marks is the more striking in view of the fact that it has been taking place in the face of a very substantial rise in English and French exchange.

Last Summer, when, at one time, the pound sterling was worth only $4.50, 4 marks was worth something over 80 cents. Today (December 6) the pound sterling is worth $4.71, while 4 marks is worth only about 78 cents. Improvement in sterling contrasts with impairment of German exchange, and that despite the fact that the recent war news has called forth rejoicing in Germany, and leaves the task of Germany's enemies harder, on the surface at least, than it was before. Bankers think that the exchange market is looking to the long effects of the war, and these they believe will weigh more heavily on Germany than on her chief opponent.—*The Annalist.*

## SORTING THE CLIMBERS

*By Frederic J. Haskin*

WHEN Congress convenes the Washington social season starts with a rush. The preliminaries already have been going forward several weeks! The most important of these is the annual call at the White House, which is made by every woman who has an official or legislatorial husband and all others who have social aspirations.

This call in itself is rather a perfunctory affair. The ladies present their cards to the head usher, who bows and informs them that the executive ladies are not receiving. The net result of this procession of callers is a pile of cards mountain high, representing wives of congressmen and senators and cabinet officers and diplomats, judges of the supreme court, army and navy ladies of all ranks, and others—especially others.

Some one must go through this mountain of official paste-board and compile a list of persons to be remembered when White House invitations go forth. Manifestly ,this person must be an expert. She must be able to separate the sound social grain from the chaff. She must be able to assort fifty-nine different kinds of officials into their orders of precedence, with the full knowledge that a mistake spells social disaster. The person who handles this matter of intricate difficulty is the social secretary of the White House.

Miss Edna Wallace Benham, who was appointed last month to fill this most interesting position, is now shuffling the cards for what promises to be the most interesting social season in American history. The effect of the European war upon the Washington diplomatic corps will necessitate considerable readjustment of the usual social procedure, and the situation will be rendered still more difficult by the fact that the White House was in mourning last year. The installation of a new mistress, and the efforts certain persons are making even now to win her favor, add spice to the proceedings. The annual card game has already begun, and a surprisingly large number of women have either left cards in person or sent them by mail, addressed to the woman who is to be the arbiter of social destinies this winter.

Because diplomats from countries at war with each other cannot be invited to meet, the advisability of holding two diplomatic receptions is under consideration. One would be for adherents of the Kaiser and the other for the friends of the Allies, while the representatives of the neutral nations could be divided between them. Such an arrangement would delight Washington society, because the diplomatic reception is always the most popular of the season, and dividing it would double the number of invitations to be issued to the public. But for many reasons such a departure from the established usage of a century will be difficult. A serious objection would be the matter of precedence, that bugbear of all official life. Those in a position to know claim that a reception to the Allies, if given first, might be regaredd as a violation of the neutrality law by the friends of the Kaiser.

The social secretary at the White House must give due recognition to the leader of every little clique in official life. The wives of the justices of the supreme court have always regarded themselves as leaders. Recently, their position has been attacked by certain senatorial women, who claim that as the appointment of the justices is confirmed by the Senate, the senators should outrank the judges.

The keenest rivalry exists between the army and navy set and the congressional women. From the beginning of the nation, the military and naval representatives have regarded themselves as America's real aristocracy and have not hesitated to display an unveiled contempt for the humble origin of some of the political leaders. This rivalry is frequently called out by the distribution of White House invitations. The army people complain bitterly that invitations secured by congressional influence are frequently appropriated by typists, secretaries and other persons, who, in their opinion, are not entitled to social recognition. One year a congressman's wife retaliated by charging that the wife of a well-known army officer secured three invitations for her dressmaker, who accepted them at the rate of five dollars apiece in part payment for a long deferred bill.

The distribution of invitations is one of the most difficult tasks for the White House secretary. The four large receptions given every year in honor of the judiciary, the diplomatic corps, the United States Congress and the Army and Navy each permits the inclusion of a certain number of unofficial guests. The list of candidates for the invitations is divided into four parts.

A large portion of the names are selected from the calling cards, but due deference has to be given to requests from official and others with recognized influence. White House invitations are becoming more difficult to secure each year. The number who desire them increases, but the capacity of the White House does not, and there are limits even in the matter of overcrowding. Women are frequently heard to complain of having their gowns badly torn in the crush.

After the lists have all been made up, the secretary is called upon to make changes. A woman who has been invited to the congressional reception may prefer to attend that given for the army and navy, or she may desire to see the brilliant uniforms worn by the foreign diplomats in preference to the civilian clothes of the supreme court judges. Such changes necessitate shifting invitations from group to group. This is frequently done, and requests for additional invitations for out-of-town guests are also frequently considered even on the last day.

It is in keeping with the ideals of American democracy that the woman having such great control over the favors for which society women are in keenest competition should be a wage earner. Although the office is of comparatively recent origin, the social secretary is of greater social importance than the wife of the vice-president, or of the leading diplomat, the justice of the Supreme Court, or the speaker of the House. The White House Secretary aids the wife of the president in the position of each of these leaders. She is the technical expert who decides the moot and bitter question of social procedure.

Miss Belle Hagnar, the first social secretary, was appointed during the Roosevelt administration to provide the president's wife with an efficient assistant in the direction of social functions. Rumor states that the office was created after a misunderstanding had permitted a diplomat of unimportant rank to be received before the supreme court justices, who were the guests of honor. As a result, these dignitaries withdrew in a body, declining to be received at all.

Mrs. Taft declined to have a social secretary, asserting that her own knowledge of the usages of Washington official life rendered it unnecessary. When the late Mrs. Wilson came to the White House, a stranger to official life, it was generally conceded that she showed good judgment in securing the assistance of the woman who had proved her capability during a former administration. Miss Hagnar's engagement in this capacity continued until her own marriage a few weeks ago.

It is generally understood that the future duties of the White House Secretary are likely to become more arduous than before. She must be ready at all times to stand between the mistress of the White House and the general public. While many of the calls upon her are made as a mark of respect to her position, others have a purely selfish object. As it is impossible for her to know about them all, they are referred to the secretary. Few callers outside of the Cabinet circles have been permitted to see the White House mistress since Mrs. Cleveland's time, except by appointment. It is becoming each year more difficult to arrange an audience, and hereafter such matters are likely to rest entirely with the discretion of the secretary.

It is generally understood that, in the dispensing of White House favors, Miss Benham will follow the attitude of Miss Hagnar in a generous recognition of the rights of private citizens. It is said that Miss Hagnar would at any time give the preference to some unknown woman from a small town, whose visit to the White House would be an event in her life, rather than to the society leader who looks upon all concessions as her natural right.

## What Ballin Thinks Of German Sea Future

*The following speech by Herr Albert Ballin, head of the Hamburg-America Line, one of the men closest to the Kaiser in all Germany, was made recently at the annual meeting of the Hamburg Shipping Union, of which he is General Director. It is reprinted from The New York Times.*

**By Albert Ballin**

The conditions caused in our merchant marine by the war have made it inadvisable to present to you the usual detailed printed annual, report on our activities during the last business year. For this reason you are all the more entitled to hear at today's annual meeting what your Board of Direstors think of future conditions in German maritime commerce.

With trifling exceptions, German shipping interests have been compelled to intern their ships in German or neutral ports for the duration of the war. This elimination of the German flag from the world's commerce, together with the damage to the enemy's merchant marine by our submarines, has brought about a shortage of shipping which has driven freight rates to fantastic heights. The huge sums which England must disburse at present for the conveyance of her foodstuffs and other necessities are a serious economic blow to her, and have already caused a marked rise of prices in England and other hostile countries. The German merchant marine, in other words, despite the inactivity to which it is condemned, has been of advantage to the Fatherland.

When we ask ourselves why we had to withdraw temporarily from world commerce and leave the field to the English, we must acknowledge that it is not the numerical inferiority of our warships that is primarily responsible, but rather the disadvantages of our geographical situation, the lack of strong bases for our navy in other waters besides the North Sea and the Baltic.

At Christmas time last year I declared, that, if our future is to be without menace, we must venture out with our fleet from the "wet triangle." We have seen what has happened so far in the war. The English Minister of the Navy assured us that the British fleet would hunt out our fleet likerats from a hole, and one of his fellow-countrymen made the prophecy that the German fleet would be lying at the bottom of the sea before people in Germany really knew that there was a war.

And what has happened? The English fleet has crept behind the Orkneys and England is content to sacrifice the lives of her men on the Continent as long as she suffers no material damage to her fleet. For our fleet to sally forth in search of the English in their hiding place is, as I have already said, technically impossible for geographical reasons. The British fleet, numerically so superior to ours, should rather consider it a duty to seek out the enemy in the zone of operations to which up to now an unfriendly fate has circumscribed him.

There is no difference of opinion with us as to whether our navy will acquit itself gloriously if the enemy gives it a chance, and as to whether all our officers and men are heroes. We think of them with the warmest affection and suffer the same nervous strain that is imposed upon them in these long days of watching and waiting. In their impatience the trenches seem to them a paradise.

Germany can do nothing better toward assuring her future than to strive first of all for those naval stations which will serve materially to remedy the state of affairs of which we now complain.

From what I stated to be my belief ten months ago some have drawn the conclusion that I considered our maritime needs satisfied by our having a base at Zeebrugge. That is, of course, not the case. We need bases both at the entrance and at the exit of the Channel. We need strong bases across the seas.

To go further into this question of our needs is not permissible because of the reserve to which we are bound. But the Imperial Chancellor has already proclaimed the freedom of the seas in his last speech, and he has been joined in this demand by those on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean.

That this freedom cannot be assured to us by conventions and treaties has been proved by our experiences at the beginning of the war and in the course of it. We now know that such declarations are worthless in serious emergencies. A freedom of the seas thus secured would not give the German maritime commerce the assurance which it needs after the war, if it is to continue in the development so splendidly achieved during the last few decades. Instead, under such conditions, German maritime commerce would fall into decadence, and the future of our navy would likewise be a matter not to be looked upon without concern.

England must admit that the aims which she and her allies set themselves in this war cannot any longer be hoped for. That the Russians should enter Constantinople in the course of the war is as improbable as it is certain that the French tricolor will not wave again from the Strassburg Cathedral. Our enemies must acknowledge that the unparalleled strength of the Germans in the field and at home is not to be overcome. On account of this England will see the madness of maintaining that she must stand as a sentinel over the European balance of power. British grasp of realities and calmly calculated self-interest must open England's eyes to the fact that European peace can be maintained only if Germany's equal rights on the seas are unconditionally recognized and guaranteed.

In the question of securing the freedom of the seas for Germany, it is furthermore to be taken into consideration that all countries having coast lines will be on Germany's side, especially those whose maritime trade is daily outraged by England on one of the most elementary points of international law.

Let us close this meeting with the wish that our Emperor, the creator of the German Navy and the tireless promoter of German maritime commerce, may live to see, at the end of this war, the certainty that events like those which have interrupted Germany's peaceful progress, including her progress on the sea, will never succeed in interrupting it again.

## Is It War Or Peace?

(*Daily Mail*)

If we thought only of the frivolous topics which seem to engross our legislators, it would be difficult to understand that we were engaged in the greatest of all wars.

That which is essentially trivial still seems to hold their minds, and the dangerous example which they set will, if it be not checked, be followed only too eagerly by the supine. Though we have been at war for more than a year, it is still necessary to remind ourselves that we have but one object in view—to beat the Germans; that to accomplish this great work two things only are necessary—men and munitions.

The battlefield, indeed, is no place for discussion. The time has gone by for illustrating a theory of politics or for making displays of what once seemed to be effective rhetoric. We can no longer argue with the sad Radical who discovered some time since that we are not fighting "in defence of our country as such, but in defence of those ideals of freedom which make our country dear to us," that in other words the surrender of the voluntary principle "would be far worse than any material defeat."

Such talk as this is fit for the debating society; it is blasphemous folly when we are confronted by a resolute and skilful foe. "Conscription," "the Voluntary System," "National Service" —all these are the mere counters of garrulity. We must have the men we want, and we must have them soon, and if they come not by one path, then they must come by another. It will be a poor comfort, even to the most zealous pedant, to save a doubtful principle and lose the soul of Endland.

There is another party in the State which believes that if only the news is properly doctored, if the truth is pleasantly spiced with falsehood, all will be well. We must present ourselves to the world not as we are but as we would be, we are told, and not shall we strike fear into the heart ofGermany, but we shall have the neutrals playing joyously about our feet. It sounds a pleasant fairy story, and it is so easily told. It is, however, not without its disadvantages. The soporific gas of illusion is not quite certain to reach our enemies, and the risk, as we know, is very great that the lightest puff of wind may blow it back in our own faces and send us all fast asleep. The plain statement of a defeat will brace our nerves like a gust of east wind. The idle tale of a victory, which was no victory will weaken our arms in the very presence of the foe.

And as we would exact the truth about ourselves, so we must see to it that we are not deceived about the state of Germany. There are those who patiently collect such facts as help them to underrate the strength and to distort the prospect of our enemies. This is a system of winning the war beloved by those politicians who pretend to believe that things will come right in time if we do but leave them alone, who see no national disgrace in the silly phrase of "muddling through."

**No Help in Flattering Fables**

The Germans are starving, we hear on every side; they cannot long hold out against the pressure of our Fleet; there are bread riots in Berlin; the armies of the Central Powers are already compelled to husband their ammunition; they are bankrupt in hope and pocket. It looks very pretty upon paper, doesn't it? We all like a method of business which is all profit and no expense. And the tales of Germany's approaching inanition are as music in the ears of those who still sigh for the return of the ballot boxes. Yet these sanguine prophets of a victory cheaply bought are the worst enemies that a country can encounter at a time of war. They are little better than the ingenious critics, who would sap our energies with a sum and think that they can uncover the secret of the future by the gentle application of a little simple arithmetic.

As I have said, two things are necessary to win the war—men and munitions. All the flattering fables in the world will not help us. A year's fighting has taught us that Germany's resource grows with her difficulties. If she were feeling the pinch, if, indeed, she were craving for food—and remember it was she who set the story going round the world—she would find a way to mitigate her sufferings and would assuredly know how to curb the hungry rioters with an iron hand.

Whatever is the truth, our duty is plain. We must turn a deaf ear to the tales of bemused neutrals and recognise the plain truth that if our victory is to be worth the winning, it must be won by our own strength and not by the infirmities of Germany. We know our advantages. We have the silent Fleet, which may some day be permitted to put forth all its force, despite the interested sensitiveness of neutrals; we have a growing Army in which we all take a legitimate pride. And it is upon these that we must establish the tower of our confidence, not upon the shifting sand of imagined distress and of a hungry Germany.

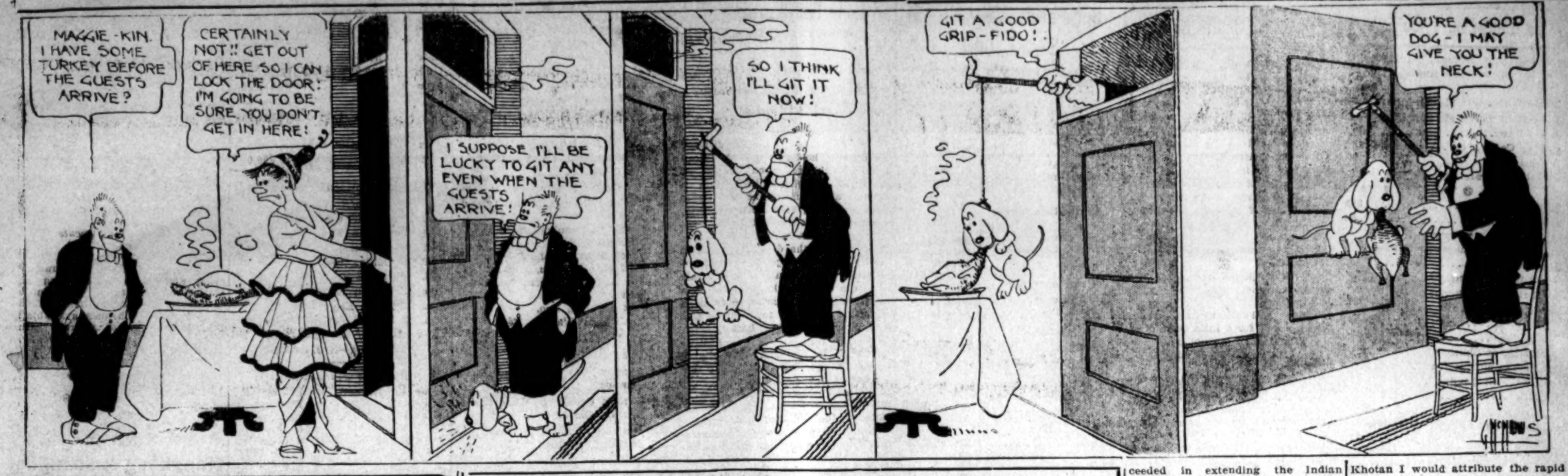
**What is Better That Wealth**

If at times it has been Germany's deliberate policy to represent her case as worse than it is, we have aimed always at putting too brave a face upon misfortune. But in diplomacy, as in war, it is the guns that speak with the loudest voice, and we shall find as little profit in hiding the truth from ourfoes, even if we can hide it, as from our friends. The war will not be ended by Germany's view of England any more than it will be ended by England's view of Germany.Nothing written in our Press or theirs will bring us an inch nearer to peace or delay the coming of victory by an hour. When we read in the German newspapers that proud England is upon her knees, that she is divided against herself and upon the verge of revolution, we rejoice exceedingly; for we know that our enemies are inventing falsehoods to keep up their own flagging spirits. A man doesn't blow upon his fingers unless they are cold.

And if we may judge from what is said abroad of our distress, the Germans are passing just now through a period of sad depression. One of their papers the other day invented a well-known Lord M, who confessed that we could not raise any more armies, that our financial strength was weakened as never before, that our trade and shipping were going back every day. Now that would be good hearing indeed, if only we were sure that the German who invented it all had not been persuaded by some crafty motive to set it forth. And the one sound moral of it is that we are tried not by what we say but by what we do, and that the only duty of the House of Commons is to increase and increase again the two essentials of warfare—men and munitions.

That we are rich enough to bear the strain of the war we hope and believe. Yet Mr. McKenna did the country a disservice when he boasted to an American journalist of our financial supremacy. The time has gone by when an ass laden with gold was the best taker of cities, and to rely upon our money-bags too heavily is but another means of lulling ourselves to sleep with false hopes. We are rich, no doubt, and can purchase all the weapons of war that we need. The Germans will seem rich to themselves so long as they have a printing-press left to make banknotes withal. And let us not forget that better than wealth, better even than a neatly doctored Press is the strong arm to strike and the calm resolution to fight even to the end. AN ENGLISHMAN.

## Bringing Up Father — By George McManus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CERTAINLY NOT!! GET OUT OF HERE SO I CAN LOCK THE DOOR! I'M GOING TO BE SURE YOU DON'T GET IN HERE!
I SUPPOSE I'LL BE LUCKY TO GIT ANY EVEN WHEN THE GUESTS ARRIVE!
SO I THINK I'LL GIT IT NOW!
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YOU'RE A GOOD DOG-I MAY GIVE YOU THE NECK!
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## The Birth of Northern Buddhism — By Prof. B. K. Sarkar

On Sunday afternoon Professor B. K. Sarkar gave at the International Institute the fourth of a series of addresses on the identity of religious ideas in China and India. His special theme was the birth of Northern Buddhism in relation to the religious thought of India. A brief resume of the very instructive address is here given:—

In previous lectures our thought has been directed to three different periods of religious life in India and China, showing the gradual development of religious ideas, as also the similarity of these ideas in each of these periods among the people of China and India. We have shown that Confucius and Laotsze in China and Sakyashima in India were the expounders of previous truth, and developed them into new systems. From these persons there arose a cult. From Sakyashima as a person there grew up the cult of Buddha. The man was transformed into a god. This has been known as Southern Buddhism, though after all a form of Indian or Hindoo thought. We now come to real Buddhism, generally known as Northern Buddhism or Mahayanism.

Historically speaking, Buddhism was introduced into China under Mingti, the Han Emperor, in A.D. 67. There are legendary traditions of the Celestials having had knowledge of the new faith in Chou times and at least since the time of the first Emperor, the contemporary of Asoka. The traditions do not seem to have been thoroughly unhistorical in view of the fact that the Mayurye Emperor (C. B.C. 250) was a great internationalist and was always ambitious to extend the Indian sphere of influence in every direction, and also because the Han Emperor Wuti (B.C. 140) was a great explorer of Central and Western Asia.

The Chinese imagination evolved the Buddha-cult in the guise of an Imperial dream as it had produced so many other cults in other guises. The admission of Buddha into the Chinese pantheon in the first century A.D. was not an extraordinary incident in the life of the Celestials.

The traditional Chinese literature and philosophy represented, on the one hand, by Laotsze and Chuangtsze, and on the other, by Confucius and Mencius, had pre-disposed the people for the new cult and were quite adequate to assimilate it when it was introduced.

The great epoch of the Hindu sphere of influence in China's world of letters and art was to come under the mighty Tangs about six hundred years later, after Hiuen Thsang's return from India (A.D. 645).

The relationship between Christianity and Buddhism cannot be explained except by the hypothesis of an original common fund of spiritual ideas.

Dr. Timothy Richard remarks in *The New Testament of Higher Buddhism*: "It is getting clearer each year now that these common doctrines of New Buddhism and Christianity were not borrowed from one another, but that both came from a common source, Babylonia, where some Jewish prophets wrote their glorious visions of the Kingdom of God that was to come."

It is desirable to recognise the parallelism in the trend of religious and philosophical growth in India, China, Persia and Syria, and not to dogmatise about the parenthood of any system with regard to the rest. The psychology and metaphysics of Hinduism with its Buddha-cult, Krishna-cult, etc., and those of Judaism with its Christ-cult were independent phenomena growing out of the same "conditions of temperature and pressure," to use a metaphor from physical science.

It was from Central Asia that the new mythology of India was introduced into China. It supplied two missionaries, several canonical manuscripts in Sanskrit language, and a golden image. Central Asia, as the connecting link between Chinese and Hindu culture, demands our attention during this period of the birth of Buddhism.

In the history of Indo-Chinese civilisation generally and of religious development in particular, the races of men inhabiting the region vaguely called Central Asia, have always played a prominent part.

Originally nomads, these Tartars had no culture of their own, but succeeded in swooping upon well-established civilisations through the vigor and virility characteristic of pusne races. And as always happened in history in such cases, "captive Greece captured Rome." The Tartars willingly allowed themselves to be captured by their slaves in India, China, as well as Europe, who were more enlightened than they.

Modern Hindus, modern Chinese, as well as modern Europeans, owe much of their ancient culture and present vitality to intercourse with these hardy races.

By the middle of the second century B.C., a branch of the Tartar race, the Yuechi, was already on the move towards the hinterland of Northern and North-western India. There were no strong rulers either among Hindus or among the peoples of the neighboring Hellenistic Kingdoms. The only powerful monarchy of the time was that of the Hans of China. The Yuechis, therefore, had smooth-sailing through the Indo-Bactrian and Indo-Parthian territories and also the regions now called the North-western Frontier Province of India.

By the first century A.D., i.e., about the time of the founding of the Roman Empire, we hear of a first-class Hindu-Tartar (Kushan) Power under Kanishka (A.D. 78-123?) with his capital at Purushapura (modern Peshawar). Kanishka was the patron of the celebrated congress (A.D. 100) of Hindu philosophers and metaphysicians under Vasumitra and Aswaghosha, to which tradition ascribes the first formulation of Mahayanism.

The Kushans were progressive monarchs. They maintained relations of international commerce and diplomacy with the Han Emperors on the East and the Roman Emperors on the West. They also succeeded in extending the Indian sphere of influence through their kith and kin who were rulers of the neighboring Central Asian regions. External conditions for the propagation of Buddhism were thus thoroughly satisfactory, and we have seen that so far as the Chinese were concerned, their whole mental history had led them up to it.

In A.D. 73 a great general named Pan-chao reduced the King of Khotan to subjection, and from that date continued his victorious career until his death in A.D. 102, when the power of China attained its greatest western extension. In the last decade of the first century Pan-chao inflicted a severe defeat on the Kushan King of Kabul somewhere beyond the Pamirs in the Yarkand or Kashgar country. Most probably that King was Kanishka. After Pan-chao's death the Kushan King retrieved his defeat and occupied Khotan at some time between A.D. 102 and 123. To that Indo-Scythian conquest of Khotan I would attribute the rapid spread of Indian languages, scripts, religion and art in Chinese Turkestan, as disclosed by the discoveries of recent years.

A halfway house between Hindusthau and China was the kingdom of Kucha, situated in the heart of Chinese Turkestan. In the early centuries of the Christian era, Kucha received the Buddhistic creed and culture to such a large an overwhelming extent that the whole local situation became Buddhistic. Situated, on account of its connection with Khotan, well for commercial purposes, Kucha from this time onward became a very prosperous and flourishing place in which the activities of the merchants and the priests were equally vigorous and in which commerce and culture played an equally significant part. Sanskrit became the sacred language and was assiduously taught and studied in the monasteries.

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# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 10, 1916.

**Money and Bullion**

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars: Market rate: | 72.80 |
| Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch... | — |
| Bar Silver ..... | — |
| Copper Cash .....per tael | 1860 |
| Sovereigns: | |
| buying rate @ 2-6⅞ Tls. | 7.77 |
| Exch. @ 73.1—Mex. $ | 10.63 |
| Peking Bar ..... | 399 |
| Native Interest ..... | .04 |

**Latest London Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver ..... | 26 11/16d. |
| Bank rate of discount ..... | 5% |
| Market rate of discount:— | |
| 3 m-s. ..... | % |
| 4 m-s. ..... | % |
| 6 m-s. ..... | % |
| Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. | |
| Ex., Paris on London.....Fr. | 27.92 |
| Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$ | 4.76 |
| Consols .....£ | — |

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | T.T. | 2-6⅞ |
| London | Demand | 2-6 13/16 |
| India | T.T. | 191¾ |
| Paris | T.T. | 353 |
| Paris | Demand | 353½ |
| Hamburg | T.T. | — |
| Hamburg | Demand | — |
| New York | Demand | 61 |
| New York | T.T. | 61⅛ |
| Hongkong | T.T. | 76 |
| Japan | T.T. | 82½ |
| Batavia | T.T. | 137 |

**Banks' Buying Rates**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | 4 m-s. Cdts. | 2-7⅞ |
| London | 4 m-s. Docy. | 2-8 |
| London | 6 m-s. Cdts. | 2-8⅛ |
| London | 6 m-s. Docy. | 2-8⅛ |
| Paris | 4 m-s. | 371½ |
| Hamburg | 4 m-s. | — |
| New York | 4 m-s. | 64½ |

**CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY**

| | |
|---|---|
| £1—Hk. Tls. | 7.02 |
| Hk. Tls. 1—Francs | 3.92 |
| ,, ,, 1—Marks | 2.94 |
| Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls. | 1.48 |
| Hk. Tls. 1—Yen | 1.34 |
| ,, ,, 1—Rupees | 2.14 |
| ,, ,, 1—Roubles | 2.28 |
| ,, ,, 1—Mex. $ | 1.50 |

**DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **On Germany—** | | |
| Tel. Transfers | 263 | nom. |
| Demand | 263½ | ,, |
| Bank Drafts, 4 m-s. | 265 | ,, |
| Credits, 4 m-s. | — | |
| Docy. Bills, 4 m-s. | 308½ | |
| Docy. Bills, 6 m-s. | 311½ | |

## Chinese Exchange Rates

**Rates of Exchange Bank of China**
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.80
Chinese Dollars, 72.8375
On Peking, Demand, 105½
On Tientsin, Demand, 106⅛
On Newchwang, Demand, 84¾
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅞
On Chungking, Demand, 105⅛
On Nanchang, Demand, 74¼
On Foochow, Demand, 98⅞
On Amoy, Demand, 73
On Swatow, Demand, 99¼
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63¾
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72½
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87⅛

January 10, 1916.

## London Rubber Market

*Reuter's Service*

London, January 8.—Following are today's rubber market prices:—

Plantation, First Latex:

Spot: 4s. 3d.

April to June delivery: 4s. 2½d. Paid and sellers.

Tendency of market: Dull.

Last Quotation, London, January 7:—

Spot: 4s. 3d.

April to June delivery: 4s. 2½d.

Tendency of market: Irregular. Closing steadier.

## December Rubber Outputs

We are informed by Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co. that the output of rubber from the Repah Estates for the month of December was 3,700 lbs.


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## Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, December 31.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Since date of our last report the market has continued its upward course and quotations generally are well maintained on the higher level.

Shipping shares continue to monopolise interest in view of the record freight rates obtaining and the curtailment of traffic through the Suez Canal, which if extended would mean the equivalent of a considerable further shortage in Tonnage owing to the longer time necessary to complete voyages.

Rubber is quoted from London 4s. per lb. Market firm with upward tendency.

Cotton Mill shares in Shanghai have come in for a little more attention and a fair number have been purchased locally on Shanghai account.

Banks. — Hongkong Banks are quoted $800 Buyers $805 Sellers.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have advanced to a buying rate of $910. Cantons are quiet at $415. North Chinas at Tls. 177½ and Yangtszes at $280 are wanted at quotations.

Fire Insurances—China Fires could be placed at $152 and Hongkong Fires at $410.

Shipping.—Douglases have again advanced and are now wanted at $104½ for cash and $109 for March delivery. Indos have again provided sensational business, the rate rising rapidly to $172 for cash, Combined Shares with $174 done for March. Star Ferries could be placed at $37 and Steamboats are in steady demand at $20.

Refineries. — China Sugars have been dealt in at $128 and $129. Luzons are a quiet maket at $37.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats after the usual fluctuations in the daily output are still quoted Tls. 35 with little or no business passing. Raubs are steady at $3.35 probably a little higher could be got. Kailans at 30s. and Ural Caspians at 35s. continue to seek buyers.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been consistently quoted $77 buyers throughout the week with no business reported. Docks came into favour on Thursday when the market rose from $84 to $85½. At the close the quotation is $86 sales. Shanghai Docks are enquired for at Tls. 58 Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 92½ and New Engineering at Tls. 9.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates have buyers at $103. Hongkong Lands at $104. Hongkong Hotels at $108. West Points at $76 and Kowloon Lands at $40.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos could be placed at Tls. 137½. Shanghai Cottons have comt to business at Tls. 88 with more wanted at the rate. Internationals are enquired for at Tls. 68, Kung Yiks have been done at Tls. 14¾ for January, a dividend of Tls. 1.50 has just been declared. Laou Kung Mows are quiet at Tls. 71 and Soy Chee at Tls. 42.

Electric Companies. — Hongkong Electrics seek buyers at $44. Hongkong Trams could be sold at $5¼, while China Light and Powers are out of favour at $4.70.

The Hongkong Tramway Company approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 25th December is as follows:—

| | Receipts for week. | Aggregate receipts for 52 weeks. |
|---|---|---|
| This year | $11,037 | $571,192 |
| Last year | 10,039 | 577,567 |
| Increase | 998 | — |
| Decrease | — | 6,374 |

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are in demand at $10¼. China Providents have again come into favour and are enquired for at $9.75. Watsons could be sold at $6½. Dairy Farms continue on offer at $30. Ropes are weaker with sellers offering to part at $32. Hongkong Ices mark time at $190. Waterboats seek buyers at $16. Powlis are in small demand at $6. Steam Laundries are neglected at $3¾. Peak Trams (old) at $10 and (new) at 85 cents are in steady demand. Cements have steered a very erratic course the closing quotation being $10¼ after a few sales for March at only very slightly higher rates.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 1s. 11 5/16d. and the T. T. selling rate on Shanghai is 75.


**The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.**

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital .... Tls. 500,000.00
Paid Up Capital. .... Tls. 50,000.00

**A British Company**

Issuing all forms of Life Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund
(31-3-15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed
Tls. 31,700,000.00

**Head Office—SHANGHAI**
Agencies throughout Asia.

**British-America Assurance Co.**

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

**FRAZAR & Co.**


## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

**Yesterday's Prices**

| STOCK | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. & S. B. | 830 B. |
| Chartered | £52. |
| Russo-Asiatic | R. 187½ N. |
| Cathay, ordy. | 2.35 B. |
| Cathay, pref. | 6.70. |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton | $415. |
| North China | Tls. 182½. |
| Union of Canton | $950 B. |
| Yangtsze | $270 S. |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire | $152 B. |
| Hongkong Fire | $410 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Pref. | |
| Indo-China Def. | Tls. 125 B. |
| "Shell" | 86s. 6d. B. |
| Shanghai Tug | Tls. 19½. |
| Shanghai Tug | Tls. 53 B. |
| Kochien | Tls. 20 B. |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 12.35 S. |
| Oriental Cons. | 35s. |
| Philippine | Tls. 3 S. |
| Raub | Tls. 3.35 B. |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock | $84 B. |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 60 B. |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 9 B. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 92½ B. |
| Hongkong Wharf | $77 B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land | Tls. 106½ B. |
| China Land | Tls. 50 N. |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 106½ Sa |
| Wei-hai-wei Land | Tls. 3. |
| Central Stores | $6¾ B. |
| China Realty (ord.) | Tls. 60 B. |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 52 B. |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo | Tls. 145 B. |
| E-wo Pref. | Tls. 111 B. |
| International | Tls. 72 B. |
| International Pref. | Tls. 76 B. |
| Laou-kung-mow | Tls. 71 B. |
| Soy Chee | Tls. 40 B. |
| Shanghai Cotton | Tls. 92 B. |
| Kung Yik | Tls. 14¾ B. |
| Yangtszepoo | Tls. 53¼ B. |
| Yangtszepoo Pref. | Tls. 111 B. |
| **Industrials** | |
| Anglo-German Br'y | $95 N. |
| Butler Tile | Tls. 23 N. |
| China Flour Mill | Tls. 6 S. |
| China Sugar | $129 Sa. |
| Green Island | $10.70 B. |
| Langkats | Tls. 35 B. |
| Major Bros. | Tls. 5. |
| Shanghai Sumatra | Tls. 140 B. |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall & Holtz | $16 B. |
| Llewellyn | $62½. |
| Lane, Crawford | $100. |
| Moutrie | $38 N. |
| Watson | $6½. |
| Weeks | $18 B. |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma | Tls. 20 B. |
| Amherst | Tls. 2.10 B. |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 17½ Sa. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls.88a.xN.1. |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 50. |
| Batu Anam 1913 | Tls. 2.60 Sa. |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 7.80 Sa. |
| Bute | Tls. 2.15 Sa. |
| Chemor United | Tls. 2¾ Sa. |
| Chempedak | Tls. 19 Sa. |
| Cheng | Tls. 5½ B. |
| Consolidated | Tls. 6 Sa. |
| Dominion | Tls. 22 S. |
| Gula Kalumpong | Tls. 13¾ Sa. |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 28 S. |
| Kamunting | Tls. 15¼ S. |
| Kapala | Tls. 1.70 Sa. |
| Kapayang | Tls. 23 B. |
| Karan | Tls. 20. |
| Kota Bahroe | Tls. 17½ Sa. |
| Kroewoek Java | Tls. 24 B. |
| Padang | Tls. 22½ S. |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 16½ Sa. |
| Permata | Tls. 8¼ Sa. |
| Repah | Tls. 2 S. |
| Samagaga | Tls. 1.60 Sa. |
| Seekee | Tls. 11¾ B. |
| Semambu | Tls. 2.60. |
| Senawang | Tls. 27. |
| Shanghai Klebang | Tls. 5¾ B. |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 7¾ Sa. |
| S'hai Malay-Pref. | Tls. 14 B. |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 3.45 Sa. |
| Sungala | Tls. 3¼ B. |
| Sungei Duri | Tls. 18. |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 8½ B. |
| Tuiping | Tls. 3.80 B. |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 13 S. |
| Tebong | Tls. 37½ Sa. |
| Ulobri | Tls. 2.80. |
| Ziangbe | Tls. 9.90 Sa. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I. & E. Lumber | Tls. 160 B. |
| Culty Dairy | Tls. 18. |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb. | $2 N. |
| Shanghai Trams | Tls. 91½ B. |
| Shanghai Gas | Tls. 30½ B. |
| Horse Bazaar | Tls. 30. |
| Shanghai Mercury | Tls. 30. |
| S'hai Telephone | Tls. 98 Sa. |
| S'hai Waterworks | Tls. 300. |

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

**Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road**
Telephone No. 398

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 7 was 132 tons. January 8, 138 tons and January 9, 150 tons."

## *Britain Disposing Of American Bonds*

***Every Steamship is Carrying $10,000,000 Worth and Sales Are Increasing***

London, December 1.—The disposal of British holdings of American bonds, which are taken freely by American houses, continues on a large scale, and recent steamship loads, averaging $10,000,000 are likely to be exceeded somewhat on the next liner or two that sails.

Apart from the desire to assist in righting the exchange, the recent improvement in the cable transfer rate and the slightly lower level now ruling in the bond market serve as an additional incentive to holders, who are thus getting the best possible value.

Opinion in the city, especially of those in touch with exchange, is that the actual sale of American securities is far preferable to looking them up for collateral purposes, as contemplated in the mobilization scheme.

Exchange rates were considerably firmer today and a large business was done. Cable transfers were up to 4.71⅝, more than one per cent. higher than yesterday.

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 10, 1916.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 92.00
Telephones Tls. 98.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 8.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.25
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.50
Batu Anams Tls. 2.60
Butes Tls. 2.15
Chemors Tls. 2.75
Consolidated Tls. 6.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 13.75
Permatas Tls. 8.00
Permatas Tls. 8.25
Samagagas Tls. 1.60
Tebongs Tls. 38.00
Tebongs Tls. 37.50
Ziangbes Tls. 9.90
Chempedaks Tls. 19.00
Bukits Tls. 7.75
Bukits Tls. 7.80
Shanghai Malay Tls. 7.75
Pengkalans Tls. 16½

**Direct Business Reported:**
Shanghai Lands Tls. 106.50
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00
Butes Tls. 2.20
Gulas Tls. 13.75
Kapalas Tls. 1.70
Kota Bahroes Tls. 17.50

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 10, 1916.

**BUSINESS DONE**

**Official**
Tanah Merah Tls. 12.75 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.90 cash
Batu Anams Tls. 2.80 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.995 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.75 cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.60 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.95 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.90 cash
Senawangs Tls. 27.00 cash
Senawangs Tls. 26.50 cash
Java C'dateds Tls. 28.00 Jan.
Butes Tls. 2.15 cash
Butes Tls. 2.20 cash
Butes Tls. 2.15 cash
S'hai Padangs Tls. 7.75 cash

**Direct**
Consolidateds Tls. 6.00 cash
Trams Tls. 91.75 cash
Kapalas Tls. 1.77½ cash
Gulas "L" Tls. 13.75 cash
Butes Tls. 2.20 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.60 cash


**The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.**
and
**The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.**

*Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi*
*Head Office: Shanghai.*
*Branches all over China.*

| *Fire & Marine* | *LIFE* |
|---|---|
| Capital $1,200,000. | Capital $1,000,000 |

**The undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.**

LO SUN, Manager. YEE TSEU-CHIEN, Manager.

**The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.**

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
**Paid-up Capital $100,000.**

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN, General Manager.

**Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China**

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,800,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | 1,200,000 |

*Head Office:*
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alxander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | Penang |
| Bankok | Iloilo | Puket |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Karachi | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Klang | Seremban |
| Canton | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Kulala-Lumpur | Singapore |
| Colombo | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Delhi | Malacca | Taiping |
| Foochow | Manila | (F.M.S.) |
| Haiphong | Medan | Tientsin |
| Yokohama | Hankow | New York |

*Shanghai Branch*, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

**THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED**

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital .....$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ..... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital ... 4,000,000.00
Liabilities ..... 10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | Manila | Seattle |
| Bangkok | Malta | Somarang |
| Batavia | Melbourne | Singapore |
| Benkolen | Milan | Soerabaya |
| Bombay | Moscow | Sydney |
| Calcutta | New York | Tokio |
| Cheribon | Osaka | Vladivostock |
| Hongkong | Padang | Wellington |
| Honolulu | Paris | Yokohama |
| London | Rangoon | |
| Macassar | San Francisco | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum; in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
5671.

**Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Funds:— | |
| Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. | $15,000,000 |
| Silver | 18,000,000 |
| | $33,000,000 |
| Reserve liability of Proprietors | $15,000,000 |

*Head Office: HONGKONG.*
*Court of Directors:*
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.
*Chief Manager:*
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Peking |
| Bangkok | Johore | Penang |
| Batavia | Kobe | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Kuala-Lumpur | Sagon |
| Calcutta | London | S. Francisco |
| Canton | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Malacca | Singapore |
| Foochow | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tsingtau |
| Iloilo | Yokohama | |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12 The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

**The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | 1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 562,500 |
| Reserve Fund | 500,000 |

*Bankers:*
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEACH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

**The Bank of China.**

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | $60,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | $10,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen. etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit. Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL**

From date my only office address will be
*39, Kiangse Road* (*Brewer's Corner, Nanking Road.*)
**Telephone Nos. 5499 and 5500**
to which all communications should be sent.

8241 **J. A. HAYES,** Stock and Share Broker.

**International Banking Corporation**

*Head Office:*
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | U.S. $3,250,000 |
| Reserve and Undivided Profits | U.S. 4,210,008 |
| | U.S. $7,460,000 |

*London Bankers:*
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

*Branches and Agents All over the World.*

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

**Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation**

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

**BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000**

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

**DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK**

| Founded in 1889. | Shanghai. | Founded in 1889. |
|---|---|---|

*Branches at*
Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Kobe | Tsinanfu |
| Canton | Peking | Tsingtau |
| Hankow | Singapore | Yokohama |
| Hongkong | Tientsin | |

Share Capital.....Tls. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank," and Eastern branches: "Teutonia."

*London Bankers*
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons.
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.
Dresdnes Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel and Industrie, Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Dresdnes Bank, Berlin.
Mendelessohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland, Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt ..
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne.
A Schaaffhausenscher Bankverojo, Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechselbank, Munich.

H. FROM, Manager.

# In the Mixed Court

### Tsang's Short Career

The monotony of 30 cents a day and honesty began to pall on Tsang Thoukung. He decided to quit his job with the Works Department without worrying as to how that august body fared afterward. To his former companions Tsang was perfectly honest. He admitted to them that he was going to embark on a career of crime.

Being a very clever man he resolved to leave the coarser forms of iniquity to those better suited and employ himself in astute frauds and bunco games. Lok Biang-sung was accredited with the honor of being the first victim. Lok, a hawker, was plying his trade up and down Robison Road searching for customers with wierd and fearsome cries.

"Wait," said the incipient criminal to the hawker.

"You want a cake?" asked Lok expectantly.

"No," said Tsang sternly, "I am an inspector for the Municipal Council. I inspect hawkers for instance. Show me your license."

The hawker didn't have any license. Tsang said that was all right, but Lok would have to come through with $1. At this juncture the nostrils of the hawker distinctly discerned the smell of a rat to windward, therefore he told Tsang to run off and chase himself around the block.

"Your advice is good," said Tsang.

Saying which he snatched a pair of doctored scales from Lok's basket and started to run. There is one thing about being a hawker—it certainly does develop your voice. Lok used his lungs to their full extent, and effectively. A large Sikh who was riding by on a small pony galloped up to investigate the riot, and seeing Tsang going by, reached forth a long arm and grabbed him by the slack of his collar. In the Mixed Court the still simmering hawker told the Assessor about the demand of $1 graft by the prisoner.

"I'll double that for a fine," said the court. "The prisoner is found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of $2."

Tsang is now tormented with doubts as to whether dishonesty is the best policy.

### A Seaweed Thief

There was committed a rather dastardly crime on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha wharf recently by a certain Chinese named Sung Ah-zen. It seems that a quantity of seaweed was lying on (or near) the wharf and that seeing this the man Sung took hold of the seaweed, raised it from the ground and started to hasten away with it, evidently intending the theft of the marine hay.

Luckily there was a watchman standing hard by who after quite a chase, overtook the fleeing culprit and placed him in custody. In the Mixed Court accused was charged with stealing, taking and carrying away the said seaweed, which was valued at $3 (Mex.), well knowing that the same was not his property and fully realizing that he was perpetrating an outrage.

The Assessor—Why did you steal this seaweed?

The accused—I didn't steal it. Somebody else stole it and dropped it on the wharf. I picked it up to see what it was and just then I was arrested. (Smiles of incredulity).

A sentence of 1 month's imprisonment was pronounced upon the criminal. It is said that a band of seaweed thieves have been working the wharves of late and it is hoped that the sentence of Sung may tend, in a measure, to lessen the number of these crimes against which the settlement is justly indignant.


# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children

## The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them wilfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

## Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEPPA, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"For several years I recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
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"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
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"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
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"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
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## Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria. In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

I. Beck, *Inc.*, Local Distributors, 9A, Hankow Road.


## Chinese Press Reports

The China Times: The President summoned all the important officials of the various Ministries one day last week to consider Yunnan affairs. The President said that he desired to dissolve the monarchical movement and asked the opinion of those present. All kept silence a while, after which Minister of War Wong Shih-chen seconded the President's proposal. But the others said that the thing already had reached such a stage that withdrawal would be difficult. No definite decision was reached.

Mr. Wong Ta-sch, Vice-President of the State Council, has arrived in his native home Hangchow.

The whereabouts of Chen Yi, Governor of Szechuen, is not known.

The Chung Hua Tsin Pao: Chow Tse-chi will proceed to Japan on the 20th inst.

The Asiatic Daily News: The State Council acting in place of the Lifayuan requested the President to enthrone as Emperor within the Chinese year. This was approved and the Great Ceremony Bureau has been instructed to fix a suitable date.

## Calendars

We have received a handsome Chinese calendar from Messrs. Kirchner and Boger.

# FRENCH GUNS DESTROY FONTENOY'S DEFENSES

### Hirzstein Summit Is Evacuated When Germans Capture Neck to North

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 9.—The official communique issued on Friday afternoon stated that there was nothing to report.

The communique in the evening stated: Bois-le-Uxaumont was again bombarded and the railway traffic interrupted. Two German posts were destroyed on the plateau of Nouvron.

Our artillery continued to be very active in the Champagne. A German convoy was dispersed near St. Souplet and a small German post blown up in Vauquois. A long range gun bombarded and scattered an enemy column north of Etain and set fire to a village and our batteries caused three explosions in the enemy works north of St. Mihiel.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported a comparatively quiet night. Our artillery destroyed a German fortified position at Fontenoy, north of the Aisne.

The communique in the evening stated: Our artillery effectively bombarded several points of the front. It destroyed an armored cupola south of Arras. The bombardment caused severe damage at Berry-au-Bac and Hill 108, east of St. Mihiel.

There was great but fruitless activity on the part of the enemy at Hartmanns-Weilerkop, especially between Rehfelsen and Hirzstein.

The communique this afternoon stated: The French batteries did effective work against the German trenches in Artois and also interfered with German troop movements in the Champagne.

In Belgium our artillery surprised and dispersed two parties of the enemy eastward of Lombaertzyde.

In the Champagne, we effectively replied to a bombardment of our lines between St. Hilaire-le-Grand and Ville-sur-Tourbe. The enemy, despite the preparations they made to attack, as seen by our observers, were unable to leave the trenches.

The communique in the evening stated: In the Argonnes, a German mine was exploded south of Butte de Mesnil. Grenade-fighting ensued about the crater, of which we remain in possession. Our guns exploded an ammunition depot in the enemy's lines at Fille Morte.

In the Vosges, we effectively bombarded Stocka, northward of Metzeral. The Germans, on evacuating the village, were caught by the fire of our 75s.

Near Stockwier, north-west of Munster, we caused several fires in the enemy's works. South of Hartmanns-Weilerkop, after a series of fruitless attacks, following a violent bombardment, the Germans captured a small neck northward of Hirzstein Summit. Our troops occupying the summit were consequently withdrawn.

Our accurate curtain of fire inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The artillery struggle continues.

London, January 9.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: A mine was exploded near La Bassee Canal. A German aeroplane dropped two bombs behind our lines north of the Somme, without doing any damage.

There were unimportant artillery engagements at various points. We obtained a direct hit on an enemy battery south-east of Armentieres.

A communique from the British headquarters in France reports:—There was some activity south of Armentieres, the enemy employing heavy rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire.

Today, there was rather more than the usual artillery activity opposite Hulluch. Our bombardment south of Frelinghien caused a serious fire in the enemy's lines. The artillery on both sides was active about Ypres.

## News Brevities

Mr. R. C. Morton, formerly Agent at Shanghai, Kobe, and Hongkong of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and Mr. H. E. Morton, formerly Captain of the P. M. liner Mongolia, have established themselves in Shanghai as Marine Surveyers and have opened offices in the Union Building, No. 4, the Bund.

* * *

The Shanghai Glee Club, composed of forty singers under the direction of Mr. R. G. Dowie, of the Municipal Public School, will join with the Municipal Band in giving a concert on Saturday evening, January 15, at 8 o'clock. The tickets are on sale at the Y. M. C. A.

* * *

The Eastern News Agency reports that since Baron Shibusawa has returned from his American tour, Premier Count Okuma with prominent Japanese civilians and Americans, is planning a meeting to promote friendship between the United States and Japan.

* * *

Another party of volunteers left Shanghai yesterday by the P. and O. steamer Novara to join the British army. A large crowd assembled on the Customs Jetty to bid them farewell. Among the volunteers were Mr. F. H. Laurence, Mr. C. W. O. Mayne, Mr. J. R. Harder, Mr. H. J. D. Lowe, Mr. C. Strachan, Mr. J. R. Allan, and Mr. E. J. Brown. The two last named are Public School Old Boys. Mr. E. J. Brown has already a brother at the front namely Mr. A. K. Brown, who is a 2nd Lieut. 10th Batt. Suffolk Regiment.

* * *

Mr. R. D. Neish, editor of The Shanghai Mercury, sailed yesterday on the Mishima Maru for home. He is to take a vacation of several months.

* * *

A grand variety entertainment is to be held at the Olympic Theater at 9 o'clock Thursday night to aid the Queen Mary's Women and Children Fund. The entertainment will be under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser. Seats in the balcony may be reserved at $2. A large attendance is expected and those wishing to reserve seats are urged to do so at once.

* * *

In a dispute over Nanking Road property, Maurice Benjamin, of the Olivier Import and Export Company, began suit yesterday against Edward Isaac Ezra in the British Supreme Court, before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for plaintiff and Mr. R. F. C. Master for defendant. Plaintiff claims for an injunction restraining defendant from obstructing or otherwise interfering with the plaintiff's right of way over the alleyway leading from Nanking Road, a public road, southwards along the western side of the plaintiff's premises, Nos. 21 and 18 Nanking Road, from erecting buildings on the western side of these premises so as to obstruct or diminish the access of light and air to the plaintiff's windows and also damages and costs. Mr. Wilkinson said the writ had been in defendant's hands for some time and it had also been known that an action was to be brought in the matter. Instead of applying for an interim injunction he therefore asked that the defence be filed in seven days. This was agreed to.

* * *

The Asiatic Daily News says: Yang Tcheng having been successful in the defence of the Yangtsze region has been ordered to remain in Shanghai for the present.

## ROYAL ARCH MASONS

### Mr. J. M. Darrah Installed High Priest of Keystone Chapter

The installation meeting of Keystone Royal Arch Chapter was held at the Masonic Hall last night. The ceremony was conducted by Past M. E. Companion John R. Hykes, who installed the following officers for the year 1916:

J. M. Darrah, E. H. P.
C. S. Lobingier, E. K.
Geo. Wood, E. S.
A. H. Aiers, Treas.
C. Roeper, Secretary.
L. A. B. Street, Chaplain.
Wm. Cohen, C. H.
W. C. Woodfield, P. S.
J. Kavanaugh, R. A. C.
E. Lindquist, M 3 V.
S. R. Sheldon, M 2 V.
J. W. Prince, M 1 V.
C. Matthews, Tyler.

There was a large attendance of visitors from the Zion and the Rising Sun Royal Arch chapters.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Companions joined in a cold collation and the usual Masonic toasts were ably proposed, the responses being in kind.

# MAIL SCHEDULE.

| Date and Place | Per | Chi. | Brit. | Frch | Ger. | USA | Russ. | Jap. | Register. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Today.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Chefoo and Tientsin | Kingsing | 10.30* | 10.30* | 10 30* | .. | .. | 10 30* | 10.30* | 10.00* |
| Hongkong and Canton | Yingchow | 10.30* | .. | 10 00* | .. | .. | 10.00* | 10.30* | 10.00* |
| Honekong | Yingchow | .. | 10.30* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Amoy, Swatow | Hangchow | 12.30 | .. | 12.30 | .. | .. | 12.30 | 12.30 | noon |
| Amoy | Hangchow | .. | 12.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong and Canton | Chiyo Maru | 2.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 00 |
| Ningpo | Kiangteen | 3.30 | 3.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong and beyond | Chiyo Maru | .. | .. | 3.30 | .. | .. | 3.30 | H4,00 | 3.30 |
| Hongkong | Chiyo Maru** | .. | 4.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nagasaki Kobe, Y'hama Canada U.S.A., Europe | Yamashiro M. | .. | .. | 5,00 | .. | H5,00 | 5.00 | .. | 4.30 |
| Hankow | Wuchang | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Swatow and Hongkong | Choysang | .. | 5:00 | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | Soiwo | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tientsin (E'day except Sunday) | Train | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Swatow | Singan | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong | Kwellin | .. | 5 00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan and U.S.A. | Yamashiro M. | 3.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chefoo via Tsinan | Train | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.00 |
| River Ports | Soiwo | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | A5.00 |
| River Ports | Wuchang | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | A5.00 |
| Swatow, Hongkong & Canton | Choysang | 9.00 | .. | 4.30 | .. | .. | 4.30 | 5.00 | A5.00 |
| Foochow | Hsinyu | 9.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | 5.00 | A5.00 |
| Amoy | Irene | 9.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | 5.00 | A5.00 |
| Swatow | Hsinfung | 9.00 | 5 00 | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | 5.00 | A5.00 |
| Japan, U.S.A., Europe | Yamashiro M. | | L5.00 | .. | G3.30 | .. | | D9.00 | 3 30 |
| **Tomorrow.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Weihaiwei and Tientsin | Tungchow | 3.30* | 9.00* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.00* |
| Hongkong and beyond | Shangtung | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | Tatung | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong | Awa Maru | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | Kiangfoo | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong and Canton | Awa Maru | 7.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.00 |
| Japan, U.S.A. | Yawata Maru | 3.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.00 |
| Hongkong and beyond | Awa Maru | .. | .. | 5.00 | .. | L5,00 | 5 00 | F8.00 | 7.30 |
| River Ports | Tatung | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | A5.00 |
| Chefoo via Tsinan | Train | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | A5.00 |
| River Ports | Kiangfoo | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | A5.00 |
| Japan, U.S.A., Europe | Yawata Maru | .. | L5.00 | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | D9.00 | 3.30 |
| Europe via Siberia | via Pukow | J9 00 | B8.30 | C8.00 | .. | .. | 6.00 | | 5.30 |
| **Thursday, Jan. 13.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Chingwangtao | Proteus | 9.00 | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | 5.00 | A5.00 |
| **Friday, Jan. 14** | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan via Nagasaki | Penza | 2.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.30 |
| Nagasaki & Vladivostock | Penza | | 2.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | Luenyi | | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tsingtao, Manchuria via Dalny | Kobe Maru | 7.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.00 |
| Japan & U. S. A. | Hakusi Maru | 3.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.00 |
| River Ports | Luenyi | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | A5.00 |
| Japan, U.S.A., Europe | Hakusi M. | .. | L5.00 | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | D9.00 | 3.30 |
| **Saturday, Jan. 15.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong | Chenan | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | Kinling | | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Europe via Siberia (Post Train) | via Pukow | J9.00 | B8.30 | C8.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Monday, Jan. 17.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe via Siberia | via Pukow | J9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Tuesday, Jan. 18.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada U.S.A., Europe | Sado Maru | | .. | 5.00 | .. | I5.00 | 5.00 | .. | 5.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Sado Maru | 3.30 | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | 5 00 |
| Japan, & U.S.A. | Sado Maru | 3.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 00 |
| Japan, U.S.A., Europe | Sado Maru | | L5,00 | .. | .. | .. | D9.00 | | 3.30 |

**Connects with s.s. Empire for Australia.

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Supplementary Chinese Registration 8 to 9 p.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.

E Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.

G Registration and Money orders 3 p.m.

H Postal money orders and Parcel post until 4 p.m.

I Postal Money orders and Parcel Post until 5 p.m.

J Registration 8.30 p.m.

L Registration 4.30 p.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

## Local Outport Mails

*Permanent Notice*

| Destination. | Mails Close Daily a.m. p.m. |
|---|---|
| Nanziang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, Tsientun and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wanglin, Changchow, Tahyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking | 7.00 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train | |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China | 6.15 |
| Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places | 8.00 |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China | 9.00 |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports | 11.45 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train | |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports | 11.45 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Changchow, and intermediate places | 4.00 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train | |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and N'king & North China | 9.00 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train | |
| Sinchwang, Taipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Tangsi and Hangchow also Huchow. | 6.00 |
| Shanghai-Hangchow train | |
| Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Hangchow also Shaoshing and Siaoshan | 12.30 |
| Shanghai-Hangchow train | |
| Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places | 3.30 |
| Shanghai-Hangchow train | |
| Woosung also Paoshan and Kiangwan | 6, 7.30, 9.30, 11.10 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.15 p.m. |
| Woosung Train | |
| Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow D. | 7.00 |
| Steamer | |
| Shanghai | |
| Steamer | |
| Tsungmi and Paochen | 3.30 |
| Steam Launch every other day | |
| Phsinchen, Chuking, Pinghu, Tsingpu and Chungku, Paihokang & Chukiakio. | 3.30 |
| Steam Launch | |
| Minghong and Nankiao | 3.30 |
| Steam Launch | |
| Huchow, Nanzing & Linghu. | 11.00 |
| Steam Launch | |
| Minghong and Tukahong Nankiao | noon |
| Steam Launch | |
| Tangsi | noon |
| Steam Launch | |
| Haimenting and Miaochen. | 3.00 |
| Steam Launch | |
| Chowpu | 7.00 |
| Steam Launch | |
| Tatwan, Nankwei Fenghsien and Sinchang | 3.00 |
| Steam Launch | |
| Tachang | 5.00 |
| Courier | |
| Kiangnan Arsenal. | 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m. |
| Siccawei & Taipoo. | 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m. |
| Chwansha | 7.00 |
| Foot Boat | |


# AMUSEMENTS

## APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
*Entire New Programme*
*See*
**"CHARLIE'S ELOPEMENT"**
*with*
**CHARLES CHAPLIN**
*In the leading role.*
*Starts with a chuckle—ends with a roar.*
*A million laughs in two reels*

**THE MELBOURNE CO.**
*in*
"THE JOSS-MAN"
*A novel comedy*
*New Songs*
*New Dances*
*New Ideas*

*Next production:*
*"HULLO, SHANGHAI!"*

*"THE LEECH OF INDUSTRY"*
*An American Drama in THREE REELS*

*"EXCLUSIVE WAR SCENES"*
*In Pathe's Gazettes*

*Booking at Robinson's*

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

**Programme**
*For 11th and 12th Jan., 1916*

*"SCAVENGERS OF PARIS"*
*Interesting*

*"PALS" Comedy*

*"HEARTS OF THE FIRST EMPIRE"*
*Comedy Drama, 2 parts*

*"HELEN'S MARRIAGE"*
*Comedy*

*INTERVAL*

*"SO HEAR YET"*
*Comic*

*"HER COWBOY LOVER"*
*Comic*

*"THE SIAMESE SISTER"*
*Comic*

*"A VICTIM OF COMPETITION"*
*Comedy*

*An All-Keystone Programme on Friday, 21st Jan.*

## VICTORIA THEATRE

*Tuesday, 11th and Thursday, 13th*

*MOVING PICTURE PROGRAMME*
*Including*
*"THE FATAL EMERALD"*
*Adventure Drama, Four Parts*

**On Wednesday, 12th Jan., 1916**
*by*
*COMPOSER SKAVENAA*
*Violin Virtuoso*
*and*
*MISS JENSEN*
*Piano Concertist*

*The most modern Compositions and the Best Classics will be given at this Recital*

**Booking at Messrs. Moutrie's.**

## TOWA THEATRE

*Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads*

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
**PROGRAMME**
*For 11th, 12th and 13th Jan., 1916*

**"DANCE TO DEATH"**
*Kallen Drama, 2 Parts*

*"STORY OF WILLOW PATTERN"*
*Chinese Drama*

*"QUAKER MOTHER"*
*Drama*

*"CHAMPION"*
*Racing Comedy*

*"BRAVE AND BOLD"*
*Comic*

*"GHOST"*
*Comic*

## LYCEUM THEATRE

MONDAY,
January 17th, at 9.15 p.m.
**VIOLONCELLO RECITAL**
in aid of The Children's Refuge
(formerly known as the Slave Refuge)
by
**MISS ELIZABETH HAMMOND**
assisted by
**Mrs. Grove and Mrs. Isenman**

Patronesses

| | |
|---|---|
| Lady Fraser | Mrs. Pearce |
| Mme. Grosse | Mrs. Ely |
| Mme. Scelsi | Mme. Thue |
| Mrs. Lobingier | Miss Jansen |
| Mrs. Unwin | Miss Macleod |

Coupon-holders are reminded that today the BOX PLAN WILL OPEN TO ALL COMERS. After this date, though coupons will entitle holders to reserved seats, if any remain unsold, the Committee cannot guarantee that such will be the case. With the opening of the Box-Plan a certain number of reserved seats at $2 each will be placed on sale.

**Booking at Moutrie's.**

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

| Date | Time | Destination. | Ship's Name | Flag | Captain | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FOR AMERICA AND CANADA** | | | | | | |
| Jan 19 | 10 30* | Seattle | Sado Maru | Jap | Asakawa | N Y K |
| 21 | | Vancouver | Empress of Japan | Br. | Hoperaft | C P R |
| 25 | P.M | San Francisco | Chiyo Maru | Jap. | Bent | A. T. Co |
| 30 | 6 30* | Seattle | Awa Maru | Jap | Hori | N. Y. K. |
| Feb 8 | | Seattle | Shidzuoka Maru | Jap. | Tozawa | N. Y. K. |
| .. 18 | P.M. | San Francisco | Tenyo Maru | Jap. | Togo | A. T. Co. |
| **FOR JAPAN PORTS** | | | | | | |
| Jan 12 | 6.00* | Nagasaki, Moji | Yamashiro M | Jap. | Sudzuki | N. Y. K. |
| 13 | 6.00* | Moji, Kobe | Kawata Maru | Jap. | Kusano | N. Y. K. |
| 14 | A.M | Nagasaki | Penza | Rus. | Poliakoff | R V F |
| 15 | noon | Kobe, Yokohama | Cordillera | Fr. | Mages | M. M. |
| 28 | P.M. | Nagasaki, Kobe etc., | Chiyo Maru | Jap. | Bent | T. K. K. |
| .. 29 | 6 00* | Kobe Yokohama | Miyazaki Maru | Jap. | Teranaka | N. Y. K. |
| **FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.** | | | | | | |
| Jan 15 | D.L. | Liverpool | Tydeus | Br. | Wallace | B. & S. |
| .. 23 | noon | London via Cape | Suwa Maru | Jap. | Sekine | N. Y. K. |
| .. 23 | D.L. | London | Yangtsze | Br. | Hodgson | B. & S. |
| 24 | .. | Marseilles etc., | Kashmir | Br. | Stone | P & O |
| 24 | .. | Marseilles etc., | Katori Maru | Jap. | Kon | N. Y. K. |
| 25 | P.M. | Genoa | Glenlogan | Br. | Henderson | Glen Line |
| 26 | A.M. | Marseilles | Porthos | Fr. | Lauriol | Cie M M |
| 31 | .. | Marseilles etc., | Nellore | Fr. | King | P. & O. |
| Feb 2 | .. | Marseilles etc., | Cordillere | Fr. | Mages | M. M. |
| .. 10 | .. | Genoa, London | Mongara | Br. | Fiph | P & O |
| .. 16 | .. | Marseilles etc., | Andre Lebon | Fr. | Leveque | M M |
| **FOR SOUTHERN PORTS** | | | | | | |
| Jan 11 | noon | Hongkong, Canton | Yingchow | Br. | Jones | B. & S. |
| 11 | P.M. | Hongkong | Chiyo Maru | Jap. | Bent | A T Co. |
| 11 | 2.00 | Amoy, Swatow. | Hangchow | Br. | Cain | B. & S. |
| .. 11 | D.L. | Wuhu, Swatow | Kiukiang | Br. | Jones | B. & S. |
| .. 12 | A.M. | Foochow | Hsinyu | Chi. | Richards | C.M.SN.Co. |
| .. 12 | D.L. | Swatow | Singan | Br. | Mills | B. & S. |
| 12 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Kwedlin | Br. | McGarity | B. & S. |
| 12 | D.L. | S'tow, H'kong, C'ton | Choysang | Br. | Holmwood | J. M. & Co. |
| .. 12 | A.M. | Swatow | Hsinfung | Chi. | Hamblin | C.M.SN.Co |
| .. 12 | A M. | Amoy | Irene | Chi. | McLean | C.M.SN.Co. |
| .. 12 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | Stott | B. & S. |
| .. 13 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Shantung | Br. | Mesthrel | C N |
| .. 16 | D L. | Hongkong, Canton | Chenan | Br. | Tuebben | B. & S. |
| .. 18 | 9 00* | Hongkong, Canton | Anhui | Br. | Eedy | B. & S. |
| .. 25 | P.M. | Hongkong | Persia Maru | Jap. | Hashimoto | A T Co |
| **FOR NORTHERN PORTS** | | | | | | |
| Jan 11 | noon | Chefoo, Tientsin | Kingsing | Br. | Meyrick | I C |
| 11 | 6 00* | Dalny | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | Satoh | S. M. R. |
| . 11 | noon | Tsingtau | Lienshing | Br. | Carle | J. M. & Co |
| 12 | 3 00 | Tsingtau, Dalny | Niitaka Maru | Jap. | Ishikawa | N K K |
| .. 12 | 10 00* | Weihaiwei, Tientsin | Tungchow | Br. | Bennett | B. & S. |
| 14 | P.M. | Vladivostock | Penza | Rus | Poliakoff | R V F |
| .. 14 | D.L | Chinwangtao | Proteus | Br. | Larsen | E. M. A. |
| .. 15 | 6.00* | Tsingtau, Dalny | Kobe Maru | Jap. | Yajima | S. M. R. |
| **FOR RIVER PORTS** | | | | | | |
| Jan 11 | M.N. | Hankow, etc., | Suiwo | Br. | Sellar | J. M. & Co. |
| .. 11 | M.N. | do | Wuchang | Br. | Pickard | B. & S. |
| .. 11 | M.N. | do | Hangyang M. | Jap | Scott | N. K. K. |
| .. 12 | M.N. | do | Tatung | Br. | Jomm'ville | B. & S. |
| .. 12 | M.N | do | Kiangfoo | Chi. | Miller | C.M.S.N.Co |
| .. 13 | M.N | do | Kutwo | Br. | Gibb | J.M. & Co. |
| .. 13 | M.N. | do | Kiangyu | Chi. | Lindstrom | C.M.SN.Co |
| .. 13 | M.N. | do | Tatoo Maru | Jap. | Ikeda | N. Y. K. |
| .. 14 | M.N. | do | Nanyang Maru | Jap | Yasaki | N. K. K. |
| .. 14 | M.N. | do | Luenyi | Br. | Frazier | B. & S. |
| .. 4 | M.N | do | Tuckwo | Br. | Phillip | J. M. & Co. |
| .. 15 | M.N. | do | Tachi Maru | Jap. | Matsumoto | N. K. K. |
| .. 15 | M.N. | do | Kinling | Br. | Newcomb | B. & S. |
| .. 16 | M.N. | do | Kiangkwan | Chi. | Conley | C.M.S N |
| .. 17 | M N | do | Kianghsin | Chi. | Milligan | C.M.SN.Co. |
| .. 18 | M.N. | do | Loongwo | Br. | Christie | B. & S. |
| .. 18 | M.N. | do | Poyang | Br. | Carnaghan | B. & S. |

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

| Date | From | Ship's Name | ons | Flag | Captain | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 9 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | 1274 | Br. | Stott | B. & S. | C.N.C.W. |
| Jan 9 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | 2151 | Chi | Edgren | Ningshao | N.S.C.W |
| Jan 9 | Chefoo | Hsinchi | 2711 | Chi. | Wilks | C.M.S N Co | Y K D W |
| Jan 9 | Hongkong | Yingchow | 1049 | Br. | Jones | B. & S. | W T W |
| Jan 9 | Hankow | Suiwo | 1785 | Br. | Sellar | J. M. & Co. | H W |
| Jan 9 | Hankow | Wuchang | 1924 | Br. | Pickard | B. & S. | C.N.C.W. |
| Jan 9 | Swatow | Esang | 1127 | Br. | Baker | J. M. & Co. | S H W |
| Jan 9 | Foochow | Nittaka Maru | 1642 | Jap. | Ishikawa | N. K. K. | |
| Jan 9 | Swatow | Tamsui | 919 | Br. | Cowan | B & S | |
| Jan 9 | Amoy | Irene | 826 | Chi. | McLean | C.M.S.N.Co. | |
| Jan 10 | Hongkong | Hsinfung | 1886 | Chi. | Hamblin | C.M.S.NCo | K.L.Y.W. |
| Jan 10 | Chefoo | Tungchow | 1263 | Br. | Bennett | B. & S | C N W |
| Jan 10 | Dalny | Sakaki Maru | 2093 | Jap. | Satoh | S. M. R. Co | W W |
| Jan 10 | Hongkong | Shantung | 586 | Br. | Mesthrel | B & S | W T W. |
| Jan 10 | Japan | Shinyi Maru | 1836 | Jap. | Noda | F & Co. | |
| Jan 10 | Swatow | Kwellin | 1747 | Br. | Mills | B. & S. | W T W |
| Jan 10 | Hankow | Nanyang Maru | 2225 | Jap. | Kusakari | N. K. K. | N.Y.K.W. |
| Jan 10 | Hankow | Tatung | 1590 | Br. | Jomm'ville | B. & S | C N W |
| Jan 10 | Japan | Yawata Maru | 866 | Jap. | Kaw | N. Y. K. | W S W |
| Jan 10 | Japan | Fukuju Maru | 1243 | Jap. | Kokobu | M B K | |
| Jan 10 | Foochow | Haiyu | 1629 | Chi. | Richards | C.M.SN.Co | K.L.Y.W. |
| Jan 10 | Ch'wangtao | Vestfold | 1172 | Nor | Bestelsen | E. M.A. | |
| Jan 0 | Japan | Kamakura Maru | 3798 | Jap. | Nishmura | N. Y. K. | |
| Jan 10 | | Yungshin | 1468 | Chi. | Hudson | N. S. N. Co. | |

## Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | ons | Flag | Captain | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 9 | Hankow, etc. | Tschang Maru | 1681 | Jap. | Kurikawa | N. K. K. |
| .. 9 | Hankow, etc., | Ngankin | 1719 | Br. | Wavell | B. & S. |
| .. 9 | Hongkong, Canton | Luchow | 1221 | Br. | Davies | B. & S. |
| .. 9 | Tsingtau Dalny | Kobe Maru | 1622 | Jap. | Yajima | S. M. R. Co |
| .. 9 | Marseilles | Athos | 7526 | Fr. | Dorise | M. M. |
| .. 9 | Japan | Chikuzen Maru | 2578 | Jap. | Yasuhara | N. Y. K. |
| .. 9 | Tsingtau | Tencho Maru | 747 | Jap. | Kashima | S R. M.Co |
| .. 10 | Hankow, etc., | Kiangyung | 1535 | Chi. | Ross | C. M. SNCo |
| .. 10 | Japan | Hyson | 4232 | Br. | Moir | B. & S. |
| .. 10 | Hongkong | Sado Maru | 3 60 | Jap. | Asakawa | N. Y. K. |
| .. 10 | Wuhu | Javary | 782 | Am. | Mellock | A. T. & Co. |
| .. 10 | Nagasaki | Asosan Maru | 1221 | Jap. | Sona | M. B. K. |
| .. 10 | Chefoo | Tamsui | 919 | Br. | Cowan | B. & S. |
| .. 10 | Hankow | Hanping | 981 | Chi. | Rogers | B. & S |
| .. 10 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | 2868 | Br. | Stott | B. & S. |
| .. 10 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | 2151 | Chi. | Edgren | N. S N. Co |

## Clearances

| Date | For | S hip's Name | ons | Flag | Captain | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 10 | Tsingtau | Lienshing | 1046 | Br. | Carle | J. M. & Co. |
| .. 10 | Chefoo, Tientsin | Kingsing | 1224 | Br. | Meyrick | J. M. & Co |
| .. 10 | Hankow, etc., | Luenho | 1205 | Br. | Jackson | J M & Co |
| .. 10 | Ningpo, Wenchow | Kwangchi | 1205 | Chi. | Smith | C.M.SN.Co. |

## Sailed from Shanghai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **For London, etc.** | | |
| | Antilochus | Jan. 5 |
| | City of Bombay | Nov. 21 |
| | Glengyle | Nov. 25 |
| | Harima Maru | Dec. 18 |
| | Hirano Maru | Nov. 14 |
| | Kamo Maru | Dec. 12 |
| | Kashima Maru | Dec. 26 |
| | Katori Maru | Nov. 28 |
| | Kioto | Dec. 14 |
| | Lycaon | Dec. 18 |
| | Mentor | Nov. 27 |
| | Nagoya | Nov. 18 |
| | Ningchow | Nov. 25 |
| | Peleus | Dec. 31 |
| | Pyrrhus | Dec. 8 |
| **For Marseilles, etc.** | | |
| | Athos | Jan. 9 |
| | Polynesien | Dec. 8 |
| **For Bombay** | | |
| | Namur** | Dec. 12 |
| | Nankin** | Dec. 26 |
| | Sardinia** | Nov. 29 |
| **For Vancouver, etc.** | | |
| | Aki Maru | Dec. 5 |
| | Chicago Maru | Dec. 5 |
| | Hawaii Maru | Nov. 20 |
| | Hazel Dollar | Nov. 23 |
| | Shidzuoka Maru | Nov. 16 |
| | Shimpo Maru | Dec. 10 |
| | Tamba Maru | Dec. 19 |
| | Yokohama Maru | Dec. 28 |
| **For New York** | | |
| | Daylight S.V. | Nov. 9 |
| | Inverclyde | Nov. 28 |
| | Saint Bede | Nov. 13 |
| **For San Francisco, etc.** | | |
| | J. A. Moffett | Jan. 5 |
| | Manila Maru | Dec. 24 |
| | Panama | Dec. 16 |
| | Shinyo Maru | Jan. 1 |
| | Tenyo Maru | Dec. 3 |
| **For Copenhagen** | | |
| | Indien (E.A.C.) | Nov. 4 |
| | Madala | Nov. 24 |
| | Yeddo | Nov. 22 |

**With English Mail.

## Vessels To Arrive

**FROM LONDON, ETC.**

| | Sailed | *Due |
|---|---|---|
| Alcinous | Jan. 1 | Feb. 3 |
| Atreus | Dec. 11 | Jan. 21 |
| Fushimi Maru | Jan. 15 | Feb. 25 |
| Glenstrae | | Feb. 10 |
| Helenus | Nov. 27 | Jan. 18 |
| Hirano Maru | Jan. 29 | Mar. 10 |
| Karmala | Dec. 11 | Jan. 27 |
| Kitano Maru | Jan. 1 | Feb. 11 |
| Katori Maru | Feb. 5 | Mar. 24 |
| Knight Companion | Nov. 27 | Jan. 12 |
| Laertes | Nov. 20 | Jan. 15 |
| Laomedon | Dec. 18 | Jan. 28 |
| Miyazaki Maru | Dec. 18 | Jan. 28 |
| Mongara | Nov. 19 | Jan. 13 |
| Monmouthshire | | Jan. 20 |
| Namur | | Feb. 3 |
| Nankin** | | Feb. 17 |
| Nagoya | Feb. 5 | Mar. 23 |
| Nore | Dec. 24 | Feb. 10 |
| Novara** | | Mar. 2 |
| Oopack | Nov. 11 | Jan. 15 |
| Pingsuey | Dec. 3 | Jan. 16 |
| Rhesus | Dec. 26 | Feb. 5 |
| Sardinia** | Dec. 30 | Jan. 20 |
| Telamachus | Oct. 30 | Jan. 20 |
| Tottori Maru | Nov. 18 | Jan. 20 |

**FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aki Maru | Jan. 11 | Feb. 8 |
| Awa Maru | Dec. 14 | Jan. 11 |
| Empress of Japan | Jan. 1 | Feb. 4 |
| Monteagle | | Feb. 8 |
| Shidzuoka Maru | Dec. 24 | Jan. 20 |
| Tamba Maru | Jan. 25 | Feb. 22 |

**LEFT SYDNEY**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern | Dec. 15 | Jan. 14 |

**FROM NEW YORK**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City of Baroda | Oct. 30 | Jan. 15 |
| City of Bristol | Oct. 15 | Jan. 10 |
| City of Colombo | Nov. 15 | Jan. 15 |
| Egremont Castle | Oct. 15 | Jan. 18 |
| Grena | Nov. 24 | Jan. 30 |
| Indra | | Jan. 31 |
| Kathlamba | Oct. 15 | Jan. 25 |
| St. Patrick | Oct. 15 | Jan. 30 |
| Welsh Prince | Oct. 30 | Jan. 30 |

**FROM MARSEILLES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Andre Lebon | Dec. 26 | Jan. 27 |
| Cordillere | Dec. 12 | Jan. 14 |

**FROM GOTHENBURG**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chile | | Feb. 30 |
| Japan | | Jan. 25 |
| Tongking | | Jan. 11 |

**FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chiyo Maru | Dec. 18 | Jan. 28 |
| Mexico Maru | | Feb. 15 |
| Nippon Maru | Jan. 22 | Feb. 30 |
| Panama Maru | | Jan. 16 |
| Tenyo Maru | Jan. 8 | Feb. 18 |
| Tuscan Prince | Nov. 5 | Jan. 10 |

*Due date is approximate

**Tran hipment from Colombo

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, January 11, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. Miller, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Jan. 13, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

### For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

AMOY.—The str. Irene, Capt. N. McLean, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hablin, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinyu, Capt. Richards will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Tuesday, January 25, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

### For Northern Ports

TSINGTAU and DAIREN.—The str. Niitaka Maru, Capt. Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on the 12th inst., at 3 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board wil leave the jetty in front of the Agents' office at 2 p.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

### For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

### For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

### Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talce Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Tydeus left Kobe for Shanghai via Kuchinotzu on Saturday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Yangtsze will leave Yokohama for Shanghai via Kuchinotzu on the 15th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The East Asiatic Co.'s motorship Tongking left Hongkong for Shanghai on the 7th instant, and is expected to arrive at the China Merchant's Eastern Wharf today.

The T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo Maru sailed from Nagasaki on Sunday and may be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. today. She will be despatched as above for Hongkong on the 11th instant and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. on the same day.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Vestfold (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P. & O. s.s. Nellore with the London mail of December 3, left Hongkong on Sunday and is expected to arrive here tomorrow morning. She brings 2,700 bales of Bombay cotton and 4,435 bales of Bombay yarn.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Tydeus left Kobe for Shanghai via Miike on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Wuhu for Swatow on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Foochow for Shanghai at 1 p.m. on Sunday.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Saturday.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Proteus (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Saturday.

### Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. C. Richter, Mrs. W. H. Sanford, Mr. W. Kondriovzeff, Mr. N. Thomson, Mr. K. Sasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Kawabata, Mr. L. Rozoven, Mr. Areus, Master W. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kawakami and 2 children.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan:—Mrs. A. Gray, Mrs. B. Deveson, Miss L. S. Ward, Mrs. Sanderson, Miss Faith Lippard, Mr. Kusakoff, Rev. H. V. S. Peeke, Mr. T. Yamanaka, Mr. J. Yoshioka, Mr. N. Takahashi, Mr. S. Kawamura, Mr. Shiroya.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mr. Van de Staegen, Mr. A. Hide, Mrs. Hide, Mr. Kopp, Mrs. Young, Master Young, Dr. Kupper, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, and Master C. Corbinn.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin:—Mrs. F. J. Eugstromm.

Per C.M. s.s. Irene from Swatow:—Miss G. Arrenda, Mr. W. H. Haesloop, Mr. A. Miednner, Mr. G. Nightingale.

Per C.N. s.s. Shangtung from Hongkong:—Mrs. Dewar, Messrs. Drummond, Kwo, Ho Hsing-que and Yu Shi.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow:—Miss Lena La Sour, and Mr. W. Bruno Schilaknecht.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Mr. J. J. Jacobssen, Mr. W. H. Morton Carnervansera, and Mr. Arignews.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. C. H. Tricker, and Mr. Weill.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi from Chefoo:—Mr. Little, and Mr. Merrand.

### Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara for London: Mr. J. R. Allan, Mr. F. H. Lawrence, Mr. E. J. Brown, Mr. J. B. Harder, Mr. C. W. O. Mayne, Mr. C. Carr, Mr. H. J. D. Lowe, Mr. C. Strachan. For Bombay:—Mrs. Major, Miss Major, Mr. M. P. Talati. For Singapore:—Mr. H. S. Hayward, Mr. V. B. C. Baker, Mrs. V. B. C. Baker, Mr. H. S. Wavell, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Miss Lee, Mr. Liu.

Per s.s. Athos for Marseilles:—Messrs. A. Dorgo and P. Raes. For Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Robinson and two children, Messrs. N. K. Fowgner, A. C. Bothner-By and J. Akopnik. For Saigon:—Messrs. Luang Basa Parivatr, Mostini and two children, Gaussin and Philippides. For Haiphong:—Mr. Bouillard. For Hongkong:—Messrs. Moore Bennett and B. D. Bamjee.

Per s.s. Yingchow for Hongkong:—Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Liang, and Mr. W. B. Noyes.

Per s.s. Tungchow for Tientsin:—Mr. E. A. S. T. Brown.

Per s.s. Shantung for Hongkong:—Misses M. and H. Sullivan.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho for Hankow:—Mrs. Davison, Mr. J. D. Franklin, and Mr. R. E. Linnestad.

### Launch Services

**TODAY**

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T. K. K. s.s. Chiyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

**TOMORROW**

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N. K. K. s.s. Niitaka Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 2 p.m.

### Siccawei Weather Report

9.—The depressions move away at sea, replaced by a powerful anticyclone which is invading China from the N.W. Overcast and cold weather in China; fog at the N. entrance of the Formosa Channel. The monsoon sets in again with strength in the N.

10.—Fine and cold weather at Shanghai. Strong N.W. breezes. The pressure is rising very rapidly.

### Meteorological Readings

Monday, January 10, 1916.

| WEATHER. | 4 A.M. | 9 A.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bat. at Centg., mm. | 775.32 | 778 32 |
| ,, ,, inches | 30.53 | 30.64 |
| Variation n m. for 24 h | -10.11 | +10.43 |
| Variation n m. for 12 h | +6 34 | +6 1( |
| Wind Direction | NNW | NNW |
| Wind Kilom per hour | 33 | 30 |
| Wind Miles | 20.5 | 18 6 |
| Temperature Cen | 1°0 | 1°4 |
| Temperature Fahr. | 33 8 | 34 6 |
| Humidity: sc | 66 | 72 |
| Nebulosity: 5-10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rainfall mm | — | — |
| Re afallinches | — | — |

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

| Arrived | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Captain | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 14 | Hankow | Albenga | 2769 | Ger. | Carlsen | Carlowitz | N G L B 2 |
| Aug 4 | Hongkong | Bohemia | 4284 | Aus. | Tricovich | Aus. Lloyd | B VI |
| Jan 8 | Portland | Bankoku Maru | 4353 | Jap. | Konaka | C I & E L Co | |
| Dec 13 | Dalny | Chefoo | 684 | Br. | Sinclair | M. b. k. | 8 1 |
| Aug 5 | Hongkong | China | 3868 | Aus. | Tarabuchia | Aus. Lloyd | C M E W |
| Aug 7 | Hongkong | Camillo | 3149 | Br. | Robert s | A. P. Co. | A P C L W |
| Jan 8 | Hongkong | D. Rickmers | 2857 | Ger. | Voerbeak | H. D & Co | 8 XIII |
| Aug 6 | Japan | Daiya Maru | 1685 | Jap. | Goto | M B Co | M.B.K.W. |
| Jan 9 | Swatow | Esang | 1127 | Br. | Baker | J. M. & Co. | S H W |
| Dec 27 | Nanking | Fortuna | 185 | Ger | Sierworth | Ehlers Co. | 0 p. |
| Dec 24 | Foochow | Hasan | 837 | Chi. | Wallace | C.M.SN.Co | K.L.Y.W. |
| Jan 8 | Swatow | Hangchow | 999 | Br. | Maehan | B. & S | W T W |
| Jan 9 | Chefoo | Hsinchi | 1205 | Chi. | Wilks | C.M.SN.Co. | Y K D W |
| Jan 5 | Japan | Ide Maru | 3237 | Jap. | Noguchi | A. T. Co. | 8 XII |
| Jan 9 | Amoy | Irene | 1343 | Chi. | McLean | C.M.SN.Co. | |
| Dec 13 | Chefoo | Kingsing | 1263 | Br. | Meyrick | J. M. & Co. | Y P D |
| Dec 23 | Hongkong | Kwongsang | 2283 | Br. | Richard | J. M. & Co | S H W |
| Sept 28 | Hongkong | Kwangtah | 1536 | Chi. | Stewart | C.M.NS.Co | K N A E |
| Jan 8 | Hongay | Kaho | 981 | Chi. | Hoeg | Moller & Co | M.B.K.W. |
| Jan 7 | Wenchow | Kwangchi | 816 | Chi | Hansen | C.M.SN.Co | K.L.Y.W. |
| Jan 8 | Hankow | Kiangwah | 2321 | Chi. | Wade | C.M.SN.Co. | K.L.Y.W. |
| Jan 9 | Japan | Kawachi Maru | 3783 | Jap. | Nakamura | N. Y. K. | |
| Jan 8 | Hankow | Luenho | 1785 | Br. | Jackson | J. M. & Co | H W |
| Jan 8 | Chefoo | Lienshing | 1049 | Br. | Carle | J. M. & Co. | O N W |
| July 18 | Hankow | Moliah | 1682 | Ger | Lemann | Melchers | N G L B 1 |
| July 30 | Hankow | Molise | 1682 | Ger | Lemann | Melchers | N G L B 1 |
| Jan 8 | Japan | Mishima Maru | 5270 | Jap. | Wada | N. Y. K. | N.Y.K.W. |
| Jan 8 | Japan | Novara | 4280 | Br. | Sherington | P&O S N C. | P W E |
| Jan 9 | Foochow | Niitaka Maru | 1854 | Jap. | Ishikawa | N. K. K. | |
| Jan 9 | Japan | Ninju Maru | 270 | Jap. | Kawamoto | Suzuki | |
| Oct 6 | Cruise | Pacific | 727 | Dan | Peterson | G N. T. Co | 9 p |
| Jan 9 | Hongkong | Priam | 2 05 | Br. | Black | B. & S. | |
| July 30 | Singtao | Sikiang | 840 | Ger | Arteit | H. A. L | 9 p. |
| July 30 | Kobe | Silesia | 4446 | Aus | Martinolich | Aus. Lloyd | C M L W |
| Dec 1 | Cruise | Store Nordiske | 659 | Dan | Christiansen | G.N.T.Co. | 9 p. |
| Dec 16 | Yangtze | Shuhun | 495 | Chi | Chinese | S N Co | KNDW |
| Jan 6 | Ch'wangtao | Sagittarius | 1546 | Br. | Anderson | K.M.A. | K.M.A.W. |
| Jan 8 | Hankow | Siangyang M | 2078 | Jap | Scott | N K K | N.Y.K.W. |
| Jan 9 | Hankow | Suiwo | 1203 | Br. | Sellar | B. & S. | H W |
| Jan 3 | Japan | Taki Maru | 1928 | Jap. | Shiratori | N. S. Co. | 10 p |
| Jan 9 | Hankow | Wuchang | 1430 | Br. | Pickard | B. & S. | C N C W |
| Jan 8 | Japan | Yodo Maru | 1356 | Jap. | Hashimoto | | T K D L W |
| Jan 9 | Hongkong | Yingchow | 1049 | Br. | Jones | B. & S | W T W |
| Jan 9 | Nagasaki | Yamashiro M. | 2580 | Jap. | Suzuki | N. Y. K. | N.Y.K.W. |

## Men-of-War In Port

| Section | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Guns | Men | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B N B | Dec. 20 | Nagasaki | Cincinnati | Am cru. | 3213 | 17 | 313 | Fewel |
| 1 c | Jan. 7 | Cruise | Galveston | Am cru. | 3200 | 18 | 309 | Kellogg |
| 8 p | Oct. 31 | Yangtze | Helena | Am g-b. | 1397 | 12 | 207 | Brotherton |

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.


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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "CHIYO MARU" | 22,000 | tons | 28 Jan. |
| ,, | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 | tons | 18 Feb. |
| ,, | "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 | tons | 17 Mar. |
| ,, | "CHIYO MARU" | 22,000 | tons | 14 Apr. |
| ,, | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 | tons | 6 May |
| ,, | "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 | tons | 3 June |

*From Nagasaki to San Francisco*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 | tons | 10 Feb. |
| ,, | "NIPPON MARU" | 11,000 | tons | 7 Mar. |
| ,, | "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 | tons | 4 Apr. |
| ,, | "NIPPON MARU" | 11,000 | tons | 23 May |
| ,, | "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 | tons | 20 June |

*From Nagasaki to Manila*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "TENYO MARU" | 22 000 | tons | 30 Jan. |
| ,, | "SHINYO MARU" | 22 000 | tons | 27 Feb. |
| ,, | "CHIYO MARU" | 22,000 | tons | 26 Mar. |

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# ASSASSIN OF BANKER REFUSES EXPLANATION

### Special Significance of the Fact That He Comes From Shantung

The assassin of Mr. Chang Sze-chen manager of the Bank of Communication, was questioned yesterday by Superintendent Xavier, head of the French municipal police. The man still steadfastly refused to make a statement of any kind in explanation of the murder. It was said that his name is Liu Tze-kwang and that he is a Shantung man. It may be more than a coincidence that the murderers of Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng were Shantung men and that a man handed over to the Arsenal recently for an attempt on the life of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Chow came from the same province.

The banker's assassin will be given a hearing in the French Mixed Court tomorrow morning. The second man who was in the attack has not been captured. The man taken by the French is young and well dressed. Apparently he is of the educated class.

If all that can be heard is true, the assassination of Mr. Chang is the outcome of the monarchical movement. The fact that the assassination came just after the deceased had a conference with Hon. Chow Tsing-ching, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, lends color to this suggestion. A rumor was current yesterday that the deceased was entrusted with the task of raising an enormous sum to finance the government expedition against Yunnan. It will be recalled that in 1913 the same bank played an important part in facilitating the crushing of the rebellion. The Hongkong branch actually bought the troops over.

As soon as the news of the assassination of Mr. Chang was reported, General Yang Shan-teh and the Shanghai Special Envoy of Foreign Affairs sent a joint telegram to the government and Mr. Zee Pao-chi, Sub-Manager of the Bank, reported the murder to the Head Office of the Bank of Communications in Peking.

A reply from the Peking Office said that Mr. Siachmuyiders, the Foreign Manager, and Mr. Zee Pao-chi, the Sub-Manager, should cooperate in handling the affairs of the Bank until the appointment of a person to succeed Mr. Chang. It is alleged that Mr. Chang was killed by rebels. One rumor said that Mr. Chang understood the Chinese merchants well, both in Shanghai and foreign countries and that he had secretly informed the government who had aided the rebels and who had not. It was also said that Mr. Chang knew the Chinese oversea merchants, he also had noted who had given money to help the Yunnan movement. The oversea merchants and the rebels' communications were known by Mr. Chang and their way of transmitting the money from abroad. On the other hand, the rebels accuse the government, saying that it was Mr. Chang's refusal to give the information indicated above that led to his being slain.

According to the mafoo who saw the murder, 4 men were engaged to kill his master. Only two of them came up and the other two stood off on watch.

Mr. Chang left two sons and 4 daughters. He was a quiet business man and enthusiastic in doing charity.

## FRANCE'S FINANCES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—The Bank of England invites applications for French Treasury Bills to the amount of £10,000,000, at a fixed discount of 5¾ per cent.

# Hungarian Premier Says Allies Must Start Peace Terms

COUNT STEPHEN TISZA.

London, December 9.—An Amsterdam despatch from Budapest contains an outline of a speech made in the Diet by Count Tisza, Hungarian Premier, in which the Premier is quoted as saying:

"The conclusion of peace depends exclusively upon our enemies. The longer it takes to convince them that further prosecution of the war is nothing but useless and criminal carnage, the greater will be our victory. The greater the sacrifice which the war entails, the more severe will be the terms of peace for our enemies."

# *Ford's Peace Mission Arrives at the Hague*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, January 8.—Henry Ford's peace party has started on its journey across Germany.

London, January 9.—Henry Ford's peace party has arrived at The Hague. Henry Ford has telegraphed that his health is improving and that he hopes soon to join the party in Holland.


## LADIES, ATTENTION!!!

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from $9.75 to $15.75

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100 "Wolsey" Pure Wool Combinations
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# *Mark's Falling Value Believed to Be Caused By Foreign Holdings*

### *Coupons Are Becoming Due; Dividend Payments Swell Unfavorable Trade Balance*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8.—The Times is of opinion that the approximate cause of the heavy fall in the value of the German Mark in neutral countries is, probably, the falling due of coupons on German loans of which there are foreign holdings. These have been increased by the amounts due on the German war loan bonds taken up in the United States and Switzerland.

Periodical dividend payments swell Germany's unfavorable trade balance, despite the fact that the cutting-off of German trade would ordinarily tend to relieve Germany of the difficulty of providing against increased imports.

The Times adds that it should be Exchange n
noted that American sterling exchange has now passed the point at which the exportation of gold from London to New York is profitable.

Paris, January 9.—The German and Austrian exchanges continue to fall regularly on every market. On the Stock Exchange at Genoa, the Mark dropped in two days from 95.50 to 92.50. Before the war, 100 Marks were equivalent to 125 Lire.

The Austrian Crown lost four points in one day, falling from 64 to 60.

In New York, the rate of exchange of the Mark, which usually stands at 23 cents and six-eighths is now at 18 cents and three-eighths.

[One Mark was equivalent to 11.7483d; 1 Crown was equivalent to 10d; 1 Lire was equivalent to 9.5134d. before the war.]

## GOEBEN UNDER FIRE

### Engaged by Russians, But Does Not Stay For Finish

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 9.—Our torpedo-boats sank a big steamer which was leaving the Bosphorous to fetch coal. Encountering the Goeben, they retired to the protection of our warship line close by. A brief engagement at long range ensued, after which the Goeben, taking advantage of her speed, withdrew rapidly to the Bosphorous.


**The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.**

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Accountants | 2 |
| Clerks | 42 |
| Typists | 2 |
| Overseers | 18 |
| Stenographers | 3 |
| Watchmen | 3 |
| Printer | 1 |

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary.

6872


# *British Fleet Also Cannot Find Enemy*

### *Destroyer Flotilla Sweeps The North Sea Without Seeing Sign of Germans*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8.—Reuter's representative has returned from a visit to a station on the coast which is the base of the "Cat Squadron," one of the centers from which the fleetest British warships are ready to set out at a moment's notice on receipt of news of the movements of German ships. The whole place presented a very busy spectacle. Some submarines had just returned from a successful voyage and were lying alongside their parent ships, embarking stores and torpedoes.

Reuter's representative also boarded a flotilla of the most modern destroyers, which had just returned from cruises in the North Sea. The officers declared that, despite the German boast, they saw no sign of the German fleet.

Other features of the British fleet were rapid motor-boats, intended to chase submarines. The visit showed the remarkable eagerness of the British navy to meet the Germans, whenever they emerge from the shelter of the Kiel Canal.

## CURZON HALL BURGLED

*Reuter's Service*

London, January 8.—Burglars made a big haul of valuable curios and silverware at Curzon Hall in Derbyshire, the residence of Baron Scarsdale, the father of Earl Curzon of Kedleston, who was lying ill at the Hall.

# ARMY OF THE KAISER IS IN GOOD CONDITION

### Swiss Officer Says Allies Must Abandon Thought of Its Exhaustion

Zurich, November 13.—A high Swiss officer, who has spent several months at the German fronts in the east and west, said here today:

"Nothing is further from the truth than the French and English claims that Germany has passed the height of her military power and is gradually becoming exhausted, I have seen the actual conditions and can positively state that the army of the empire is as strong as a year ago, if not stronger. The landsturm has only been partly called and there are many thousands of recruits in training at home. The exhaustion of the Germans is still very far off and it will be better for the allies if they recognize this fact.

The neutral expert and observer gives a detailed description of the conditions as he found them and says of the German soldiers and officers:

"The German soldiers always act correctly and are well taken care of. Although I spent several months at the different fronts, I saw no drunken men. Most of the privates are bearded reservists between 25 and 30 years of age, with a sprinkling of young volunteers. Their main characteristics are an almost fanatical sense of duty, obedience and patience. As a rule, they are sober, quiet and always contented.

"The often-heard assertion that the German soldiers have no initiative and show courage only in massed attacks is wrong. The German, when he has to act for himself, may be a little slower than a Frenchman or Englishman in the same circumstances, but he always knows what to do and never lacks personal bravery.

"The German non-commissioned officers are the best I have seen in any army. They are intelligent, well trained and respected by their superior officers, who do not hesitate to consult them in many cases where practical experience is of more value than theoretical knowledge.

"Most of the officers are men above 30 years. Of the peace type of the German lieutenant little is left. Almost all of the young lieutenants of the line and a majority of the company commanders have been replaced by reservist officers. These men come from all walks of life and the barriers of caste and social distinction have been swept away.

"The discipline of the German army is extremely strict, yet the obedience of the men is not based on fear, as has often been asserted, but on the sense of duty which forms the principal trait of the German character. There is nothing degrading for the soldiers in this discipline. They love and respect their officers and are loved and respected by them. True comradeship unites officers and men and they gladly share all dangers and privations. If the Germans really were only a horde of armed slaves, as has been claimed by French, English and some neutral writers, then they would have been driven across the Rhine long ago."

# GERMANY NOW FORBIDS EXPORT OF SNOWSHOES

### Classed As a Weapon of War In Decree Issued By Berlin

Berlin, November 30.—The exportation of snowshoes, either partly or entirely finished, is forbidden in a decree issued today under the regulations governing "weapons, ammunition and powder." The same order removes the restrictions on the exportation of various articles, including phonographs, glassware, canes, riding whips, watches, pianos, harmonicas and photograph frames.


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TOGETHER WITH

An Annual Trade Report & Gazetteer of China and a Description and Trade Report of each City.

**Information for 1916 Edition received up to January 15th**

Publication Office: 3, Canton Road, Shanghai.

8268


# CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mail 3 | Mail 5 | Miles | | | | Mail 102 | Mail 4 |
| 8.30 | 16.35 | 0 | dep. | Peking | arr. | 8.44 | 18.55 |
| 11.25 | 19.10 | | arr. | Tientsin-Central | dep. | 5.08 | 15.58 |
| 11.35 | 19.17 | 82 | dep. | Tientsin-Central | arr. | 5.03 | 15.53 |
| | | | | | | Mond. & Thursd. | |
| 11.45 | 19.25 | | arr. | Tientsin-East | dep. | 4.55 | 15.45 |
| Mail 102 | Mail 2 | | | | | Mail 1 | Mail 101 |
| Sund. & Wed. | Fridays | | | | | | |
| 9.35 | 0.01 | 0 | dep. | Mukden | arr. | 21.00 | 19.27 |
| Mond. & Thursd. | | | | | | | |
| 4.45 | 18.27 | | arr. | Tientsin-East | dep. | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| 4.55 | 18.34 | 434 | dep. | Tientsin-East | arr. | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| | | | | | | Thursd. | Tuesd. & Saturd. |
| 5.03 | 18.41 | | arr. | Tientsin-Central | dep. | 1.01 | 1.01 |

| Local 5 | Mail 3 | | | | | Mail 4 | Local 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.30 | 12.30 | 0 | dep. | Tientsin-East | arr. | 15.32 | 19.56 |
| 7.40 | 12.40 | 2 71 | arr. | Tientsin-Central | dep. | 15.22 | 19.46 |
| 8.00 | 13.00 | | dep. | Tientsin-Central | arr. | 15.02 | 19 26 |
| 11.48 | 16.30 | 78 | dep. | Tsangchow | dep. | 11.57 | 15 23 |
| 15 12 | 19.38 | 149 | dep. | Tsehow | dep. | 9.17 | 12.13 |
| 18.16 | 22.41 | | arr. | Tsinanfu | dep. | 6.30 | 9.00 |
| 7 | | 221 | | | | | 8 |
| 7.30 | 23.01 | | dep. | Tsinanfu | arr. | 6.10 | 17.42 |
| 10.09 | 1.28 | 266 | dep. | Taianfu | dep. | 3 56 | 15.12 |
| 12 30 | 3.49 | 319 | arr. | Yenchowfu | dep. | 1 04 | 12.41 |
| 12.45 | 3.59 | | dep. | Yenchowfu | arr. | 0 54 | 12 26 |
| 15 36 | 6.55 | 378 | dep. | Lincheng | dep. | 22.[illegible] | 10.02 |
| 17.46 | 9.03 | 421 | arr. | Hsuchowfu | dep. | 19.35 | 7.40 |
| 9 | | | | | | | 10 |
| 6.00 | 9.23 | | dep. | Hsuchowfu | arr. | 19.15 | 2[illegible].50 |
| 11.30 | 13.18 | | arr. | Pengpu | dep. | 14.52 | 15.25 |
| 11.50 | 13 28 | 523 | dep. | Pengpu | arr. | 14.42 | 14.18 |
| 18.02 | 17.07 | 6 1 | dep. | Chuchow | dep. | 11.11 | 8.51 |
| 19 53 | 18.23 | 6 2 | arr. | Pukow | dep. | 9.45 | 6.50 |
| Exp. | Exp. | | | | | Exp. | Fast |
| 23.00 | 23.[illegible] | 0 | dep. Nanking Ferry | Shanghai | arr. | 7.05 | |
| 7.00 | 7.00 | 193 | dep. Nanking / arr. Shanghai | Nanking Line | dep. | 7.00 / 23.00 | 15.04 / 7.35 |

| Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | | | Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.45 | 14.00 | dep. Yenchowfu | arr. | 7.18 | 11.48 | 11.20 | 17.30 | dep. Lincheng | arr. | 8.08 | 14.38 |
| 9.48 | 15.03 | arr. Tsiningchow | dep. | 6.15 | 10.45 | 12.28 | 18.38 | arr. Tsochuang | dep. | 7.00 | 13.30 |

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 1915.

# SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

## MAIN LINE.

### SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

| STATIONS | 2 Local Mixed a.m. | 4 Fast a.m. | 6 Slow a.m. | 8 Coolie Goods a.m. | 10 Express p.m. | 12 Local Mixed p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai South ..... dep. | | 8.00 | 8.55 | 10.15 | 3.30 | 4.20 |
| Sung Kiang ..... arr. | | 8.52 | 10.01 | 11.24 | 4.13 | 5.46 |
| Sung Kiang ..... dep. | | 8.55 | 10.06 | 11.40 | 4.15 | 5.56 |
| Ka Shai ..... | | 9.49 | 11.07 | 1.02 | 5.00 | 7.10 |
| Ka Shing ..... arr. | | 10.11 | 11.35 | 1.33 | 5.19 | 7.40 |
| Ka Shing ..... dep. | 7.30 | 10.19 | 11.45 | 1.46 | 5.29 | |
| Yeh Zah ..... arr. | 8.24 | 10.56 | 12.27 | 2.37 | 5.56 | |
| Yeh Zah ..... dep. | 8.40 | 10.58 | 12.31 | 2.52 | 5.58 | |
| Chang An ..... | 9.38 | 11.33 | 1.17 | 3.53 | 6.25 | |
| Hangchow ..... arr. | 11.18 | 12.28 | 2.30 | 5.32 | 7.09 | |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 11.30 | 12.38 | 2.42 | 5.47 | 7.24 | |
| Zah Kou ..... arr. | 11.55 | 12.57 | 3.05 | 6.20 | 7.40 | |

### ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

| STATIONS | 1 Local Mixed a.m. | 3 Fast a.m. | 5 Slow a.m. | 7 Coolie Goods a.m. | 9 Express p.m. | 11 Local Mixed p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zah Kou ..... dep. | | 7.20 | 8 20 | 9.25 | 3.10 | 3.50 |
| Hangchow ..... arr. | | 7.44 | 8.45 | 10.58 | 3.26 | 4.18 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | | 7.55 | 8.55 | 10.13 | 3.36 | 4.25 |
| Chang An ..... | | 8.52 | 10.11 | 12.15 | 4.22 | 5.48 |
| Yeh Zah ..... arr. | | 9.25 | 10.54 | 1.15 | 4.47 | 6.37 |
| Yeh Zah ..... dep. | | 9.32 | 11.01 | 1.50 | 4.55 | 6.47 |
| Ka Shing ..... arr. | | 10 09 | 11.43 | 2.45 | 5.22 | 7.38 |
| Ka Shing ..... dep. | 7 40 | 10.12 | 11.55 | 3.01 | 5.26 | |
| Ka Shai ..... | 8.18 | 10.36 | 12.26 | 3.37 | 5.47 | |
| Sung Kiang ..... arr. | 9.33 | 11.29 | 1.26 | 4.48 | 6.30 | |
| Sung Kiang ..... dep. | 10 02 | 11.32 | 1.31 | 4.58 | 6.32 | |
| Shanghai South ... arr. | 11.22 | 12.25 | 2.38 | 6.07 | 7.15 | |

## KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

### KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

| STATIONS | 14 a.m. | 16 a.m. | 18 a.m. | 20 p.m. | 22 p.m. | 24 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kon Zen Chiao ... dep. | 7.40 | 10.10 | 11.50 | 1.25 | 3.05 | 6.35 |
| Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. | 7.53 | 10.23 | 12.03 | 1.38 | 3.18 | 6.48 |
| Kon Shang Hsu .. dep. | 8.04 | 10.30 | 12.05 | 1.40 | 3.19 | 6.50 |
| Hangchow ..... arr. | 8.13 | 10.40 | 12.15 | 1.50 | 3.29 | 7.00 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 8.21 | | | | 3.40 | |
| Zah Kou ..... arr. | 8.46 | | | | 4.10 | |

### ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

| STATIONS | 13 a.m. | 15 a.m. | 17 p.m. | 19 p.m. | 21 p.m. | 23 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zah Kou ..... dep. | 9.10 | | | | 5.10 | |
| Hangchow ..... arr. | 9.19 | | | | 5.33 | |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 9.24 | 10.55 | 12.35 | 2.10 | 5.42 | 7.15 |
| Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. | 9.34 | 11.05 | 12.45 | 2.20 | 5.52 | 7.25 |
| Kon Shang Hsu .. dep. | 9.37 | 11.12 | 12.47 | 2.25 | 5.56 | 7.28 |
| Kon Zen Chiao ... arr. | 9.50 | 11.25 | 1.00 | 2.38 | 6.09 | 7.41 |

*Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.*

# SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

### Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

| STATIONS. | 1 Fast R | 3 Local | 5 3 & 4 Class | 7 Local | 9 Express R | 11 Local | 13 Local | 15 Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep | 7.35 | | 9.00 | 10.30 | 1.05 | 3.45 | 5.30 | 11.00 |
| Nansiang.. .. .. | 8.03 | | 9.31 | 10.56 | 1.26 | 4.05 | 6.00 | |
| Kunshan .. .. | 8.53 | | 10.33 | 11.52 | | 4.54 | 7.09 | |
| SOOCHOW .. arr | 9.40 | | 11.34 | 12.48 | 2.37 | 5.49 | 8.05 | 1.00 |
| SOOCHOW .. dep. | 9.50 | | 11.44 | | 2.45 | 5.59 | | 1.10 |
| WUSIH .. arr. | 10.40 | | 12.56 | | 3.27 | 7.03 | | 2.09 |
| WUSIH .. dep. | 10.50 | | 1.03 | | 3.37 | 7.08 | | 2.19 |
| CHANGCHOW arr. | 11.40 | | 2.05 | | 4.16 | 8.07 | | 3.14 |
| CHANGCHOW dep. | 11.50 | 6.50 | 2.13 | | 4.25 | | | 3.24 |
| TANYANG .. arr. | 12.45 | 8.00 | 3.19 | | 5.10 | | | |
| TANYANG .. dep. | 12.48 | 8.03 | 3.22 | | 5.11 | | | |
| CHINKIANG arr. | 1.25 | 8.52 | 4.14 | | 5.41 | | | 5.14 |
| CHINKIANG dep. | 1.33 | 9.02 | 4.24 | | 5.51 | | | 5.24 |
| NANKING .. arr. | 3.04 | 11.00 | 6.18 | | 7.00 | | | 7.00 |
| Nanking Ferry .. dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | *7.05 |

| STATIONS. | 2 Fast R | 4 Local | 6 Local | 8 3 & 4 Class | 10 Express R | 12 Local | 14 Local | 16 Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| Nanking Ferry ..dep. | .. | | | .. | .. | | | .. |
| NANKING .. ..dep. | 7.30 | | | 8.25 | 1.20 | | 3.50 | 11.00 |
| CHINKIANG.. arr. | 8.57 | | | 10.23 | 2.37 | | 5.40 | 0.46 |
| CHINKIANG.. dep. | 9.07 | | | 10.33 | 2.47 | | 5.50 | 1.00 |
| TANYANG .. arr. | 9.46 | | | 11.34 | 3.20 | | 6.50 | |
| TANYANG .. dep. | 9.49 | | | 11.37 | 3.21 | | 6.53 | |
| CHANGCHOW arr. | 10.47 | | | 12.48 | 4.00 | | 8.00 | 2.59 |
| CHANGCHOW dep. | 10.57 | | 7.10 | 1.05 | 4.19 | | | 3.14 |
| WUSIH .. arr. | 11.46 | | 8.14 | 2.19 | 4.59 | | | 4.11 |
| WUSIH .. dep. | 11.56 | | 8.24 | 2.29 | 5.09 | | | 4.21 |
| SOOCHOW .. arr. | 12.47 | | 9.32 | 3.42 | 6.54 | | | 5.14 |
| SOOCHOW .. dep. | 12.57 | 7.35 | 9.41 | 3.52 | 6.04 | 2.40 | | 5.24 |
| Kunshan .. .. | 1.41 | 8.25 | 10.40 | 4.58 | | 3.25 | | |
| Nansiang .. .. | 2.33 | 9.29 | 11.50 | 6.50 | | 4.29 | | 6.46 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr. | 2.56 | 9.55 | 12.16 | 6.27 | 7.35 | 4.30 | | 7.00 |

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

### Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

| MILES. | STATIONS. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| | SHANGHAI NORTH....dep. | 6.20 | 7.45 | 10.05 | 12.15 | 2.00 | 3.30 | 5.25 | 7.45 |
| 3.46 | Kiangwan ..... | 6.29 | 7.54 | 10.14 | 12.24 | 2.09 | 3.39 | 5.34 | 7.54 |
| 10.19 | WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr. | 6.50 | 8.15 | 10.35 | 12.45 | 2.30 | 4.00 | 5.55 | 8.15 |

| MILES. | STATIONS. | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| | WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep. | 6.55 | 8.20 | 10.45 | 1.15 | 2.40 | 4.10 | 6.00 | 8.25 |
| 6.73 | Kiangwan ..... | 7.17 | 8.42 | 11.07 | 1.37 | 3.02 | 4.32 | 6.22 | 8.47 |
| 10.19 | SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr. | 7.25 | 8.50 | 11.15 | 1.45 | 3.10 | 4.40 | 6.30 | 8.55 |

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

# Auctions

# Business and Official Notices

# Classified Advertisements

**1 cent, a Word** Minimum Charge 20 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## A. LANDAU & Co.

( Swiss Establishment )

Will sell within their salesroom 134-135A, Szechuen Road,

**On Tuesday, the 11th inst.**

at 10 a.m.

**Superior Household Furniture and Effects.**

Brass mounted Bedsteads, Bedroom Suites with Bevelled Edged Mirrors, Dining Chairs, Tables, Book Cases, Cabinets, Escritoires, Carpets, Rugs, Brassmounted Iron Fenders, Pictures, Ornaments, Blankets, Comforters, etc., etc.

And a long line of useful Sundries

**Now on View**

## In the United States Court for China

**In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Philip W. Pitcher, Deceased**

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Philip W. Pitcher, Deceased, late of Amoy, China, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned Executrix of his estate, in care of the American Consul at Amoy, China, on or before July 10, 1916: and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Executrix.

ANNA F. M. PITCHER,
Executrix.

Amoy, China, January 10, 1916.

8403

## NOTICE

*To The Public*: We beg to inform you that we have established ourselves as Marine Surveyors from this date, under the firm name of Morton and Morton, and are prepared to undertake any business in connection with Marine and Cargo Surveying.

Yours Truly,

R. C. MORTON
H. E. MORTON.

Union Building,
4, The Bund, Shanghai,
Telephone No. 1886

8381-J-12

**JUST ARRIVED!**
AUSTRALIAN
FRESH CREAMERY
BUTTER
The "Falcon" Brand,
**95** cts. per lb.
**SAM JOE & Co.**
1114, Broadway
**'Phone 1095**

8362

## The Permata Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, on Friday, the 21st January, 1916, at 5.30 p.m., when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1915, will be presented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th January to the 21st January, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. H. RICHARDS,
*Secretary.*

Shanghai, 7th January, 1916.

8375

**MOTOR? WEST 1090.?**
**ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co**

## —OMAR KHAYYAM—

*1.*
*Awake! for Morning in the Bowl of Night*
*Has flung the Stone that puts the Stars to Flight:*
*And Lo! the Hunter of the East has caught.*
*The Sultan's Turret in a Noose of Light.*

**O'BILL KHAYSMITH**
*Awake! for Someone in the Dead of Night*
*Has Talked too much and now the Bar's a Sight:*
*And Lo! the Wise man of the East crouched Low*
*With four full Quarts of Crawford's and took Flight.*

CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" IS AN EXCELLENT SCOTCH WHISKEY

**ASK O'BILL**

**GARNER, QUELCH & CO.**
Wine Merchants

## International Savings Society

**Notice to Bondholders**

The 40th Drawing of the $2,000 PREMIUM BONDS of the Society will take place on Saturday, 15th inst., at 12.30 p.m. at the Head Office—69 Rue du Consulat.

By Order.
The Board of Directors.

8400

## INSHALLAH DAIRY FARM

71, Ward Road 'Phone 2315

All Dairy Supplies are of the
**BEST.**
**Eggs for Eating or Hatching**
The Breed that Lays is the Breed that Pays
Place your orders now for
Leghorns
Barred Plymouth Rocks
Minorcas
Rhode Island Reds, and all others.
Belgian Hares.
Homer (carrier) Pigeons

**A Swiss Goat for Service.**

Inshallah Nursery,
Poinsettias, 15 large blooms, $1.00
Ferns, Lillies, etc., etc.

8380

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Thursday and Friday, January 20 and 21, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors together with the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1916.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on January 13, 1916.

Shanghai, January 4, 1916.

D. SIFFERT,
*Consul-General for Belgium.*
T. RAASCHOU,
*Consul-General for Denmark.*
A. ARIYOSHI,
*Consul-General for Japan*
E. D. H. FRASER,
*H. B. M's. Consul-General.*
V. GROSSE,
*Consul-General for Russia.*
J. E. HULTMAN,
*Consul-General for Sweden.*
G. BARJONA,
*Consul-General for Portugal.*
DE REUS,
*Consul-General for the Netherlands.*
L. SCELSI,
*Consul-General for Italy.*
H. KNIPPING,
*H. I. G. M's. Consul-General.*
EMILE NAGGIAR,
*Gerant le Consulat-General de France.*
G. DE BLANCK,
*Consul-General for Cuba.*
C. E. GAUSS,
*American Consul in charge.*
T. RAASCHOU,
*Acting Consul-General for Norway.*
CARLOS DE SOSTOA,
*Consul for Spain.*
HUGO REISS,
*Consul for Brazil.*

8347

Willard
STORAGE BATTERY
L-B-A
L-B-A
Good News
No reason to worry about starting and lighting this winter. Willard Service eliminates worry on your part. Put it up to us.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

## KIANGWAN RACES

**4th, 5th, 7th and 12th February, 1916**

Entries Close at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 13th January, 1916, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary,
International Recreation Club.

8390

## NOTICE

OWING to the death of our Chinese Manager, Mr. Chang Sze Shen; under instructions from our Peking Head Office and until further notice, the undersigned have taken charge of the Shanghai Branch.

BANK OF COMMUICATIONS
F. SLACHMUYLDERS,
ZEE PAO CHI

## CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

The attention of the Public is requested to Customs Notification No. 838—published in the Daily Returns of 6th January, 1916, notifying an addition to the Rules governing the importation of Arms and Ammunition specially concerning arms and ammunition at present stored by foreigners and carried by vessels for defence.

F. S. UNWIN.
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 7th January, 1916.

8359

## COAL

**AT REDUCED PRICES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hongay Coal | per ton | $23.00 |
| Hard Coal | ,, | 20.50 |
| House Coal No. 1 | ,, | 12.50 |
| House Coal No. 2 | ,, | 12.00 |
| Kitchen Coal No. 1 | ,, | 11.50 |
| Kitchen Coal No. 2 | ,, | 11.00 |

Also every other variety of Coals. Apply to Compradore of the Schantung-Eisenbahn Gesellschaft

Telephone 1460 28, The Bund

7342

**THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.**

**2A, JINKEE ROAD.**

**CARS FOR HIRE**

**Prompt Service Day and Night.**

**Telephone 3809.**

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

REFRESHMENT CONTRACT.

A complete list of Tenderers, together with the award, may be seen on application to the Traffic Manager's Office at Shanghai North Station by all who submitted a Tender for the above Contract.

By order,
A. C. CLEAR,
General Manager.

8360

## The Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 16th December, 1915, it was decided to pay a third interim dividend of 10%, equal to Tls. 0.50 per share, on the Capital of the Company, on Monday, the 17th day of January, 1916, to those shareholders on record on 10th January, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to 17th January, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & Co.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 17th December, 1916.

81 8

### OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, space for offices and small store room, Centrally located. Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.

8396

### TRANSLATOR

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and *vice versa*, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small four-roomed house or bungalow, from February 1st: Western district preferred. Send particulars to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

8373-J-12

### EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in Russian wanted. State terms. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

8395-J-12

GERMAN LESSONS given to Chinese pupils by experienced German teacher, at moderate terms. Apply to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.

MANDARIN LESSONS given to foreigners at any place. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS.

8377-J-14

LESSONS IN DANISH wanted by lady. State terms to Box 72, THE CHINA PRESS.

8319-J-14

### APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
**MARLBOROUGH HOUSE**
ROOMS BY DAY OR MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

**WINDSOR HOUSE**
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.

8251 **Telephone 3482**

TO LET, near Rifle Range, well-furnished double bedroom, with board. Suitable for two friends or married couple. Every convenience. Only requires seeing. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

8398-J-13

TO LET, furnished, one large room. Bathroom and verandah attached. 51, Range Road.

8389-J-16

TO LET, large furnished room with bathroom and verandah. $20 per month. Range Road, 'Phone 2240 (Office hours).

8401-J-16

TO LET, large and small furnished room, with bathroom attached. Excellent table, moderate price. 33, Boone Road.

8367-J-12

TO LET, very large room, with bathroom and verandah attached, facing lawn, also room adjoining bathroom on upper floor. Opposite Race Course. Reasonable terms. Apply to 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8368-J-15

TO LET, by a Britisher, a furnished home for a few months, from March. Rent moderate. Wayside district. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

8378-J-15

A LARGE furnished room to let, with board. Moderate terms. English. 31, Boone Road.

8355

TO LET, well-furnished rooms in private Family, near Range Road. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

8379

TO LET, close to Astor House, nicely-furnished bedroom and bathroom. No boarders, telephone. Rent $40. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

8323

19, North Szechuen Road, to let, a whole flat, well-furnished; also one small room. Excellent table.

8183-E.O.D.

TO LET for one or two persons, well-furnished room with full board, in a private German family. $60 month. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

8322-J-12

23, North Szechuen Road. Well-furnished rooms to let, large and small, excellent table. Moderate price.

8309-J-11

51 Boone Road, rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished. Without board.

8265-J-31

### FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8278 J. 31

### APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO ROOMS or small flat, wanted, suitable light house-keeping, near Szechuen Road; references, if required. Apply to Box 84, THE CHINA PRESS.

8331-J-12

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a 5-roomed-house with two bathrooms and all modern conveniences, at No. 174 Cumine Road. Rent Tls. 35. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

8393-J-16

TO LET, from January 15th, half house (flat) consisting of two delightfully large rooms, reception hall, verandah, bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters and garage, situated on Bubbling Well Road, near Country Club. Apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.

8374-J-14

TO LET, houses containing four rooms. Monthly rental $28. Apply to M., 26, East Yuhang Road.

8315-J-11

HOUSE TO LET—Feb. 15, 1916. No. 67, ROUTE VALLON, near French Park, containing three rooms on ground floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

8253

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy 4-roomed houses in Broadway, every convenience and close to trams. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

T.F.

**The Cost is Really Trifling**

If you are careful in wording your WANT AD for THE CHINA PRESS and careful in ordering it KILLED as soon as results are secured, you will be surprised how cheap you'll find THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS.

To encourage generous use of THE CHINA PRESS WANT columns, the rates on these are made [quite low—circulation considered.

THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS are by far the cheapest, as well as the best method of filling a want.

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1333

### SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED. A firm opening an office in Shanghai desires a young office assistant with knowledge of book-keeping and shipping. Permanent position. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, qualifications, references and salary expected. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.

8396-J-16

PARTNER required in good paying dental concern. Turn-over $1,200 monthly, expenses very moderate. Apply to Box 110, THE CHINA PRESS.

8397-J-13

WANTED, young lady typist for general work and as attendant for small telephone switch. Apply by letter, with particulars of experience, to the Harvard Medical School, No. 7, Siccawei Road.

8402-J-13

WANTED, for dress-making department of good high-class firm, two fitters for ladies' dresses. Salary $50 per month (with board and lodging, with family). Good situation for suitable person. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

8356-J-14

### SITUATIONS WANTED

PARTNERSHIP. Advertiser would enter a young and rising firm. Address and appointment to Box 95, THE CHINA PRESS.

8357-J-12

YOUNG LADY (Eurasian, dressed as Japanese) seeks position as lady's-maid, or in any capacity in respectable family. Please apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

8351-J-11

POSITION WANTED by a Portuguese, as a clerk or general office assistant. Hard worker; can type fairly. No objection to outport. Moderate salary to start. Please apply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.

8312-J-11

BOOKKEEPER (neutral) with thorough knowledge of shipping, insurance, codes, etc. First-class references. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

8313-J-11

POSITION WANTED by a young Chinese Gentleman with experience as Store-keeper, Godown-keeper, or Time-keeper. Please apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.

T.F.

### OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOM, with use of typewriter, to let at nominal rental. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

8394-J-13

FIRST FLOOR of large godown, conveniently located, to let. Rent reasonable, with immediate possession. Apply to Box No. 75, THE CHINA PRESS.

8330-J-12

## Exchange and Mart

REVOLVERS for sale, at moderate prices—one new Smith and Wesson's and one Browning automatic. Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

8399-J-12

FOR SALE, privately, contents of attractively furnished house (4 rooms), in Western district. Rental Tls. 45. Apply to Box 96, THE CHINA PRESS.

8361-J-15

FOR SALE. Excellent cross-country pony for heavy weight, splendid jumper. Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.

8327-J-12

WANTED, piano; state price, make and condition. Post Exchange, American Legation, Peking.

8354-J-11

WANTED, cartridges for 4-bore gun, or empty shells with complete loading tools and accessories. Apply to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS.

8370-J-12

FOR SALE, thorough-bred Dachshunds, six weeks old. Apply to 13, Museum Road.

8371-J-15

FOR SALE, one Mauser carbine in perfect condition. Apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS.

8369-J-12

FOR SALE. Sailing-Yacht "Ilse" (late Embrun), in good condition, with full accessories. Suitable for 4 persons and laodah, lying Nanking Road Jetty, cash price 175 Taels. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

8352-J-11